THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EYEAY FRIDAY,
AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, GORNHILL. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, GENERAL AGENT.

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If All remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ted, (post paid,) to the General Agent. TTERMS - \$2 50 per annum, payable in ad-; or \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. Trive copies will be sent to one address for ten ars, if payment be forwarded in advance. T ADVERTISEMENTS making less than a square ted three times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV .-- NO. 28.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. From the Boston Post.

MENTS DISUNION AND TREASON.

The movement of two parties among us may ell be watched closely—the Whig party, led on men governed by a desperate partisanship, and e Abolition party, led on by men governed by a sperate fanaticism. At every stage in the pro-iss of annexation, these two parties have played appletely into each other's hands. This measure and the Abolitionists ripe for a bold work. They and the Abountonists tipe for a bond work. They desinded long the cry of No union with slave-lders. They hailed annexation as an occasion hich to make capital, by representing it, at the ate slavery, and their object was to use it as a us to dissolve the Union. This measure found igs so confident of success as to hardly treat ith civility. In opposing it, they there with civility. In opposing it, they were en. Disappointment gave a keen edge to their sanship. They denounced it with a coarse—a rulgarity—a fury—that is only equalled the same characteristics that marked their politithers in opposing the purchase of Louisiana, robject was to use this measure to regain their against to grapher into one hely. In -as a means to gather into one body, by ering and misrepresenting the objects of an-tion, the public sentiment of the free States. this they joined the Abolitionists in Convention uil Hall. For this they appointed their corpandents to urge similar Conventions in the er free States. Both parties are now pursuing ir object with the same fervor; fanaticism is as

is object with the integrity of the confederacy as less against the ascendency of democracy. The leaders of these parties have lately concocnew plan to carry out their purposes. We in the Bostos Liberatron. This paper of 13, 1845, contains an address 'to the Abolits of Massachusetts,' signed 'Charles K. Whipple, General Agent of the A. S. Society.' sed by the Liberator, which recommends same action for all the States that is here recomnded for Massachusetts. This infamous docunt commences as follows:-

We omit the extract, having published the entire ument in the Liberator.]

The anti-slavery Society believe that our counended by it? Is it one sanctioned by revolution-precedent—a closer union? one sanctioned by ery dictate of a sound patriotism—fresh resolves maintain our domestic altars from desecration, dour country from defeat? No. First we have recommendation to appoint in every town in the ate 'a Committee of working Abolitionists, from we to seven in number!' And then these Comties are enjoined to devote 'their whole present ength' to the labor of obtaining signatures to the

See the Pledges in another part of the Liberator. The other recommendations relate chiefly to the tion of funds, the calling of public meetings to supply of lecturers. There is thus a denined and concerted effort to be made to carry their schemes. Though these men believe

hole efforts are to be directed to produce disunion, and cut off the supplies necessary to carry this was So much for the Abolitionists and their acknowlged organ. And now for the Whigs. Three mys after this appeal of the Agent of the Anti-lavery Society, we find in the Boston Atlas une [6] the same ground (so far as the war pledge concerned) taken and defended. From this Whig icle, we quote the following recommendation and

This 'whig article,' which the readers of the Post eleft to infer appeared as editorial in the Atlas, whig, but the same ' Charles K. Whipple, Gener-Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, (who happens e a non-resistant,) the author of the document in Liberator, which the patriotic Post is pleased to infamous.' We omit the Post's quotation.]

That the great majority of the people will pro ous, is not to be doubted. They will inquire who catilines are that thus are leaguing to destroy ir country's unity and deliver it bound, hand and into the hands of an enemy? Facts, notorious s, shall answer. This traitorous recommenda-appears first in the columns of a paper received accredited organ of the Abolitionists; it is aptly repeated in a paper acknowledged as the edited organ of the Whigs. The Boston Lib-TOR and the Boston Atlas are the presser ame party leaders that met in Convention at uil Hall, are now, through the press and in ees of Correspondence, acting in full and nonious concert. Their language denouncing dimission of Texas is almost identical. Their e of our great statesmen who sustain this meaalike in vulgarity and violence. Their purs are equally settled, if not equally desperate; only difference is this—the Whig leaders are y to resolve, while the Abolition leaders are y to act. The Whigs have gathered in Convenand declared annexation to be equivalent to ution; have declared that the law authorizing has no binding force whatever upon the people of reaffirmed this in their party Conventions, have ed it in the press. The Abolitionists accept words, and call upon them to make their bite il to their bark. The party—the party leaders at do these things, are those who are doing what can to divide and ruin.

Ind the time chosen for that work is worthy of

at the time chosen for that work is worth, are it. To say the least, foreign governments are ag frowningly upon this country. Their agents ablushingly interfering in our internal affairs, regularly constituted authorities of this country are and another equally independent country are ing for union. A British negotiator is flying on another equally independent country are nog for union. A British negotiator is flying one country to another, with treaties that he licated, to prevent it. Such proceedings are sh to excite indignation in every patriotic heart, that, if a crisis is at hand, is the duty of AmeriObviously to keep united to rally about you, if a crisis is at hand, is the duty of Ameriss: Obviously to keep united; to rally about it flag with a determination to sustain the honor he nation; to give to the government the assuration that the public opinion will bear it upward in ping a manly and independent course. But inside this, we find among us a herd of traitors, may about with a disunion and treason pledge in it fists; we find are as including their course. as about with a disunion and treason pledge in its ; we find presses yielding their columns romote such destestable purposes. Our upon homeometric consummate political villany? The men, the see, engaged in it, should be branded as false their country—false to their race, and unworthy breathe this free atmosphere. Public opinion without the most proposed in the successful? To admit it for some in the proposed in the large of the mass of the people. Let the edgardy that rules Great Britain—the destable rule Europe—lay this flattering metion to



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1845.

INFLUENCE OF FREEDOM ON THE COLORED RACE.

A few weeks ago a vessel (the Flora,) arrived in this port from the West Indies, bringing with her from Hayti, as passengers, about twenty-five individuals, colored, of both sexes, and of various ages. It was erroneously stated by us, and other journals, that these people were natives of St. Domingo, but on further inquiry, we find them to be free colored families from this city and the vicinity, who had been induced to emigrate hence to the Haytien Republic, by the representations of soi-disant philanthropists, the abolitionists of this city. The latter represented to the heads of those families, that aniong us they could not hope for happiness and prosperity: that, although here they all night amass property, as some of the number had actually done, and enjoy the social intercourse of their colored fellow-citizens, yet, the prejudices of the whites, which debarred them from the rights of equality, would be an insuperable bar to their attainment of distinction and dignity. Having rendered the simple-minded colored men discontented with their condition among us, they held up to their admiring view, an inaginary Utopia—an earthly elysium in the island of Hayti. There bountiful nature affects of the care of particular and the platoring with her from the rights of expensions of the description of Moloch, of whom it is said: God or hell, or worse, he recked not. The comparison will not startle abolitionists, accustomed to the vittuperations of their leader; but as our friends may not have had the same means of knowing the vittuperations of their leader; but as our friends may not have had the same means of knowing the vittuperations of their leader; but as our friends may not have had the same means of knowing the vittuperations of their leader; but as our friends may not have had the same means of knowing the vittuperations of their leader; but as our friends may not have had the same means of knowing the vittuperations of their leader; but as our friends may not have had

orange and remon, the baland, the shaddock, all alettors, ought to lead in the cause of any great reference the rich fruits of the tropics, while in the more elevated regions, the grain and fruits of the temperate zone were found in abundance.

There they could become, for a trifle, large landed proprietors; or, if their means were limited, the wages of labor were high, and a few hours' moderates the state of the latest of the more than the more elevations and the more elevated regions, the grain and fruits of the more elevated regions, the grain and fruits of the temperate to procure an amelioration of any existing evil, be it social or political. wages of labor were high, and a few hours' moderate exertion would suffice the head of a family to provide for all its wants. So much for their physical cravings. Mental aliment was amply provided by schools, colleges, and lyceums. There the grand arena of politics was open to them. They could, if they chose, become Legislators, Judges, Generals. These brilliant representations had their desired effect. A chosen band of colored brethren, determined to leave the substantial realities they enjoyed here, for the shadowy glories pictured forth by here, for the shadowy glories pictured forth by their white friends, and it is not going too far astray to suppose their enthusiasm found vent in the sub-lime Ethiopian melody:

Brudder, let us leave Buckra land for Hayti, Dere we be receive Make a mighty show
When we land from steam-ship,
You be like Munroe,
I like Louis Phillippe: After dinner dere, Smoke de best Habanner,

While our darters fair
Play on de pianner.'

Will such efforts be successful? To admit it for moment, would be a libel upon the patriotism distilligence of the mess of the people. Let the oliganchy that rules Great Britain—the destatat rules Great Britain—the destatat rule Europe—lay this flattering unction to it hearts. It is to undeceive them that the cound as we must suppose, of really good and plainly. The heart old world legitimists an eagerly to some with enthusiast, as he demandes, with demoniac delight, how slight a the American people, and how ready the latter to join oven a foreign government in putting down tery, and they believe it all. Their will quick—in the colonization Herald.

From the Colonization Herald.

Perm the Colonization Herald.

MEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

We have read, in the Boston Daily Traveller, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of this hideounness, but accustomed to our arguments, a brief motice of the proceedings of the meeting of the meetin

ens their faith. Hence they believe that to carve and conquer this country would be the sport of a day.

The London Herald tells with what case a British army might desolate the South. The London Times counts upon extensive disaffection as an element of success. These journals form their opinions from such violent measures as the disuntion pledge, or treason pledge. Hence their assertion that a Texas war would be unpopular, not only in Europe, but even in America. Massachusetts, they say, never would engage in it—New-England never would support it—the free States would receder rather than carry it on. It is mortifying to see such things going the European rounds, and becoming part of European public opinion.

They are false—false to the core. Desperate partisans and desperate fanatics may unite, it is true, in their soletno or ridiculous pledges; but let a crisis come, and the great body of the people, will sweep them down and crush their efforts, as the avalanche crushes the insect. New-England, as in revolutionary times, will be found with the South and West. If there is one broad, deep, abiding sentiment in the hearts of this people, it is a love of the Union, and a determination to defend it, both against inland traitors and foreign despots. The sooner the public opinion of Europe learns this, the better. The men, the presses, contributing to promoter so war, insamuch as they hold out hopes of profit from divisions.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INFLUENCE OF FREEDOM ON THE COLORED RACE.

A few weeks 800 a vessel (the Flora,) arrived in the fact of the constitution by Union and a determination to defend it, both against inland traitors and foreign despots. The soner the public opinion of Europe learns this, the fact of the public opinion of Europe learns this, the fact of the public opinion of Europe learns this, the better. The men, the presses, contributing to promoter of war, inasmuch as they hold out hopes of profit from divisions.

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distinction and dignity. Having rendered the subple-minded colored men discontented with their condition among us, they held up to their admiring view, an imaginary Utopia—an earthly elysium in the island of Hayu. There bountiful nature offered a rich harvest to all, almost spontaneously. There grew, in wild luxuriance, the coffee plant, the orange and lemon, the banana, the shaddock, all the rich fruits of the tropics, while in the more elevated regions, the grain and fruits of the temperate to receive an amount of the love of God, and quote the Bible, was infinitely worse than profane swearing. Let any reasonable person calmly read the above language, in connection with that held by Wendell Phillips, at the abolition meeting recently in New-York, as reported on our first page, and then say whether such men, and their willing associates and abettors, ought to lead in the cause of any great reform, or whether they can be useful in their strengts.

no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness.' It is absurd to talk of doing away with a great and tremendous evil, by argument and persuasion alone. Coupled with our rebukes of sin must be an earnest appeal to all haters of that sin, to withdraw all fel-But the sequel shows that this was no jesting loweship from those who practise it. It is a neglect of this, that leads the enemy of moral suasion to cry The poor emigrants found, on arriving at St. Domingo, that they had been cruelly deceived. St. Domingo, that they had been cruelly deceived. The government was unsettled—the population brutal and degraded—education and morals at low ebb, and the agricultural resources of the island deplorably frittered away by the indolence of the people, and their miserable modes of cultivation. Land, in eligible situations, was enormously high, Land, in eligible situations, was enormously high, and labor was deplorably cheap. They were plundered, imposed upon and insulted, and offices of trust and profit were all filled. The bench groaned with the weight of judges, and their were more staff of the profit with the most of the same. They have a community, and have no fellouship with them. To be sure, it is to be wished that this withdrawal might officers than privates in the ragged ranks of the disorderly troops of Hayti. There was nothing like America after all. So they came back, after having learned by bitter experience, that a subordinate rank the independence of the Haytiens was but another name for beggary, indolence, profligacy and improved the man of benevolent soul, the first thing that Each day confirms the justice of these conclusions, and establishes, as a fact, the vast inferiority of the colored race and their unfitness for self-government. An intelligent French journalist remarks, with great force of The leave the colored race and sore with chains, stripes, and ernment. An intelligent French journalist remarks, with great force—'The late news concerning the actual condition of St. Domingo is not very favorable to the desires and projects of the abolitionists. Disorder, pauperism and hideous tyranny have attacked and ravaged the heart of this colony, formerly so flourishing. When calm minds and conceientious men call the attention of the 'soi-disant' friends of the blacks to the miseries which have, since 1838, reform lies this cause. It is right in the way of all accumulated on the English possessions, their tricomulated on the English possessions, their trimphant reply is, that the blacks of Dominica, St.
ucia and Trinidad, not having been prepared for
march on to the conguest of Sin's marshalled bost umphant reply is, that the blacks of Dominica, St. Lucia and Trinidad, not having been prepared for liberty, have plunged into licentiousness; but that, in a few years, their children, born out of slavery, will be worthy of forming a well-organized society.'

Let those who nourish, or pretend to nourish such expectations, study the actual condition of Hayti; let them trace the men, born far from slavery, and they will see that it is not true that a certain race can live by themselves. The life of the wilderness always suits the blacks, but civilization and its laws chafe and revolt their natures. Thus we see with what vacillating steps, the Haytiens seek to become a people. Civil war has almost constantly thinned their mixed population; one day implacable fends rage, to be followed, on the next, by massive to suit us, the slave is left to perish. I hate to hear men, who have been engaged in the great antistavery enterprise a long time, setting out on a new plan, as if the work of abolishing slavery had just to suit us, the slave is left to perish. I hate to hear men, who have been engaged in the great antistavery enterprise a long time, setting out on a new plan, as if the work of abolishing slavery had just to suit us, the slave is left to perish. I hate to hear men, who have been engaged in the great antistavery enterprise a long time, setting out on a new plan, as if the work of abolishing slavery had just commenced, and thinking that nothing had been accomplished in the cange of the cannot march on to the conquest of Sin's marshalled host.

A barrier is in the way, and this barrier must be removed. It is idle to ait down calmly and coelly to the work of abolishing slavery, as if it were a thing merely for us to talk against, and probably is to exist a long time. No—we must regard it as something that wast be specially abolished. We cannot wait for 'solemn grandeur' to characterize our move-must for 'solemn grandeur' to characterize our move-must for 'solemn grandeur' to characterize our move-must for its in complished in the cause as yet. Much has been

to overlook the humble drudgery (so to speak) that God has for us to do. All the work that we have done, in getting above the slaveholding corruption of es, will be utterly useless, unless we follow it declaration:

The objection that appears so insurmountable to you, against swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, does not present itself in the same light to me.

Such present itself in the same light to me.

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Such present itself in up by, as soon as possible, persuading all to renounce all fellowship with the accursed system. Politics are in existence; and if we cannot mix with them conthe government of God is better than that of mamber if you are determined to have a man-instituted government, by all means have one clear of slavery. Then, to be consistent, I must persuade all who believe in governments and church organizations, to have governments and church organizations, to h action! I go then for an immediate dissolution of the Union, as the only hope for the slave, the only remedy for the abominations of negro servitude. I go for it now. Let no sime be lost. Let meetingabe held every where—the time and money of abolitionists freely devoted, and all the energy and zeal manifested in the cause that existed a few years ago, and the work will be done.

hard times.' Your condition is an Eden compared to his. Scarce a ray of hope lights up the long night of slavery's doom. The past to him is but 'a gloomy wilderness of dying thought;' the present a scene of dread and anguish of spirit; the future a moonless and starless night! Then come to his rescue. 'Remember him in bonds as bound with him.' Let us sound the bugle note of freedom over the hills and through the valleys. Let us blow a blast that will wake from their alumbers the tyrants at the South and their more guilty abetters at the North.

A correspondent of the New-York Evangelist, referring to the late impious action of the (Old School) General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in relation to slavery, says—

The action on this subject, we may truly say, has assonished the natives. I send you the Report entire, as it was adopted immediately on being twice read, without discussion and without amendment, by a vote of 194 to 15! An earnest wish was expressed by some of the 15, that the Report might be laid on the subject.

as a measure originating with those who had proved the meselves false to the cause of the slave, and whose motives were far from being above suspicion; and this society holds that a political party, whether Liberty party or any other, which acts under the United States Constitution, is to be condemned upon priring and does not regard it as a measure whose expediency is questionable. We will briefly state why we, in common with other members of the American Society, occupy this position. The United States Constitution we regard as a 'covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' a partnership contract which all who vote under it promise to fair death, and an agreement with hell,' a partnership of the contract which all who vote under it promise to fair death, and the strip of the strip of the supporters to surrender the fugitive slave, and to gather with force and arms, and hew down the insurgent slave—we knee that such was the character designed to be given it by its framers and original adopters, and that all konset and enlightened minds will so interpret the instrument. And we also for the believing it to be wrong to enter into, or promise to fulfil such a compact, knowing that used partnership and such promise give additional power to the shaveholder to crueh, and bruise, and bind, we are bound by our duty to the slave, ourselves, and to God, to protest uncessingly and energetically against using as an anti-slavery agency, the power which is derived from, and is the reward for swearing to support it; but to declare on the contrary that it is pro-slavery in its character and tendency, and that no matter how sincere or how consistent the Liberty party grain, or colonization ground. And further more, we believe that if we could innocently swear to support it, our mingling in the slave, ourselves, and to God, to protest uncessingly and energetically against using as an anti-slavery agency, the power which is derived from, and is the reward for swearing to be support it; but to declare on the contrary that it stroy our moral power; so that we are compelled to regard the hallot-box under present circumstances as a sinful agency, and under all possible circum-stances as inefficient for the promotion of a moral

If the advocates of Liberty party are right, we are grisvously in the wrong: if we are right, oh! how fearfully have they erred! It behoves us all, then, as good and true men to inquire whether Liberty party or Disunionists occupy the true ground; we are ready for discussion, we court investigation. Though we may be called upon to make great sacrifices for the Right and True, let us prove by our actions that though we love not Cæsar less, we love Rome more.—

By the last accounts, the black Americans there were doing a large business in the way of 'annexation.' They have lately annexed territory larger in extent than Texas and Oregon together!

From the Honesdale (N. Y.) Democrat. TAMES G. BIRNEY.

The Abolition candidate for President, in a let-ter written on the 12th of Dec. 1844, though but re-cently published, makes the following extraordinary declaration:

researce of a great multitude of his fellow-countrymen, and swear to support the Constitution, in all its parts and particulars; to support it not as 'he understands it,' but as the authorized expounders of the Constitution, the judiciary, understand it. And the next day, perhaps, he would be found violating the plain and unequivocal requirements of the Constitution, and justifying his conduct with the plea that he reserved the right to do so when he took the oath!

who do not agree with him in his favorite dogmes, who do not agree with him in his favorite dogmes who do not agree with him in his favorite dogmes who do not agree with him in his favorite dogmes who do not agree with him in his favorite dogmes who do not agree with him in his favorite dogmes who do not agree with him in his favorite dogmes who do not agree with him in his favorite dogmes who had not agree the him in the columns of the Travellers. He (Garafino) know him [Pimey, he said] he knew him for and branch. He was the representative of the detested, many of hell. Garrieral scheme of African organ to discensivate analysis of him and the columns of hell. Garrieral scheme of African organ to discensivate analysis of him was of the cause of any the said him was of the cause of any great resistance where the same and their willing associates and about resonance peace, capital Punishment, &c. will see the country in favor of many with the for the correction and present the control of the contro

will wake from their slumbers the tyrants at the South, and their more guilty abettors at the North.

From the same.

The American Anti-Slavery Society has from the first opposed the formation of a distinct political anti-slavery party as inexpedient and unwise, and always has condemned the so-called Liberty party, as a measure originating with those who had proved themselves false to the cause of the slave, and whose motives were far from being above suspicion; and

On the 21st inst, the Presbyterian (New School) and Congregational Convention at Detroit, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution on the subject of slavery:

Whereas, the Convention held at Cleveland, June 20, 1844, did with great and most desirable unanimity record their soleum and decided testimony against the system of American Slavery as a great moral, personal and political evil, threatening the best interests and hopes of our beloved country, and declared it to be the duty of all men in all suitable ways to make known their hearty disapprobation of the system, especially by avoiding all such fellowship with those who upheld it as might imply any connivance at its perpetuity or extension; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention (more numerously attended and covering a still wider field than

All men are born free and equal-with tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

[P Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently

added to the stave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

1 Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic eruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 756.

the one here referred to) feel called upon at its the one here referred to feel called upon at its present session, deliberately to adopt and re-affirm this decided declaration of sentiment on this great subject, and at the same time to express their unfeigned gratitude to God, that in every way, by the advances of his providence and the triumphs of his truth, by the more carnest counsels, the deeper toned remonstrances, and the increasingly fervent desires and prayers of the wise and good of all lands touching the evil in question, he is affording us cheering tokens that he is about to establish the principles here recognized in all hearts, and to work a practical conformity thereto in all benevolent associations and operations throughout the Universal sociations and operations throughout the Universal Christian Church. In the prospect of such a blessed consummation, this Convention heartily rejoice and for it and as in duty bound, they will unceas-

From the Green Mountain Freeman

THE MISSIONARY MEETING

Rev. I. R. Worcester, Secretary of the Vt. D. M. Rev. I. R. Worcester, Secretary of the Vt. D. M. S., in his report of the proceedings of the 'Foreign Mission Convention,' recently holden at the Brick Church, Montpelier, alludes as follows to the subject of slavery:—'The kind, frank, and Christian manner in which inquiries and objections, connected with the subject of slavery, were met, produced a very happy impression, and we think there could not have been many minds present which were not fully satisfied that upon that subject there is no cause for complaint.' (The italicising is mine.)

Thus it is officially announced by the Secretary of that Convention, and he occupying no less responsible position than that of representative of the

sponsible position than that of representative of the Missionary interest of Vermont, that to instruct sponsible position than that of representative of the Missionary interest of Vermont, that to 'instruct Missionaries not to meddle with slavery either in public or in private,' and to make it no test of Christianity—and the fact that slaveholders are admitted into mission churches, and their contributions solicited to the funds of the Board, constitutes 'no cause of complaint' against the A. B. C. F. M. If there is no cause for complaint, then can there be no regrel for the past, or anxiety for the future? I could weep over the position and influence of that brother, and the American Board. 'No cause of complaint' that 'the blackest sin that ever saw the sun,' is fellowshipped as Christianlike, that the 'sun of all villanies,' finds no reprovers in the American Board and Missionaries. So thought not that Missionary among the Choctaws, (a brother of the obove named clergyman,) who was 'known as an anti-slavery man,' who abhorred the system, but was kept by the Board from 'preaching against it either in public or in private.' So thought not the Rev. Dr., the Secretary of the Board. If the writer is credibly informed, the Dr. said, before he left town, in substance—'The question of slavery must be met.' 'I am convinced there are good and pious individuals who sincerely mourn over the position of the A. B. C. F. M., toward the subject of slavery.' 'The question must sooner or later be met.' The descent of the subject, and that it must sooner or later be met.' The descent of the subject, and that it must sooner or later be met.' The descent of the pious' by assuring them there is no cause of complaint?' Will he also tell the poor victims of oppression, as they look to him for succor, 'there is no cause of complaint?' Will he thus address the hapless slave wife and mother as she frantically calls for her loved ones, of who she is berenved, the husband of her youth and the children of her sorrow; yea, will he say to the desperate father, as with flashing eye and heaving chest, he betrays the consciousness of the wrong Missionaries not to meddle with slavery either Board and a brother of one of its Mis should feel inclined to put the best construction upon its motives and doings, is natural; but that he should 'cry PEACE when the sword cometh '-administer a spiritual opiate, when all the energies of the soul are needed to throw off the disease—the incubus of slavery! Blind the eye, when preception is most needed! Palsy the arm, when a steady hand and strong nerve alone can save; is a work fit only for the enemy of man. O, when so much is at stake!—Such obstacles to be surmountmuch is at stake!—Such obstacles to be surmounted! Such reputations to be sacrificed or saved lSuch a world to be redeemed! Such a Savior to
be honored!—Why in view of all that is pure and
lovely in time and enduring in eternity! should our
free air be tainted with a sentiment so slavish, and
the Christianity of so respectable an order in our
State, spread its pure robe at the feet of, not only
an anti-christ, but of a system so vile as American
slavery—a system of sins, having no redeeming appearance, lacking both the cloak of the hypocrite
and the guile of the devil. A naked, hideous monster of human wrongs. The scorn of heaven and ster of human wrongs. The scorn of heaven and

the bane of earth.

Nevertheless, speak as we will of that which cannot be described as it is daily felt by millions, is it in cause of complaint,' that the Society, embodying, as it ought, the very purity and essence of the gospel, gives its unlimited sanction to this worst of crimes?

C. B.

From the Edinburgh Witness of June 3. AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE PREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Dr. Candlish then read the following Report on

Dr. Candlish then read the following Report on slavery:

'The Committee, having given in an interim Report to the Commission in August last, which was adopted by the Commission, and transmitted by them to the Churches in America, might consider themselves discharged from the necessity of taking any farther step in the meantime. But they are desirous of offering a brief explanation on some points, that seem to have been misunderstood, relative to this important subject.

There is no question here as to the heinous sin involved in the institution of American slavery; nor can there be any terms too strong to be employed in pointing out the national guilt which attaches to the continuance of that accursed system, and the national judgments which, under the government of a righteous God, may be expected to mark the Divine displeasure against it. Neither can there be any doubt as to the dury incumbent upon all American Christians to exert themselves to the utmost, in every competent way, for the purpose of having it abolished. The only difference of opinion that can exist among the members of this Church, respects the duty of the Churches in America, as Churches, who are called to deal partially with the evils of slavery, when it forms part of the social system in the community in which they are placed.

Even as to this matter, it is believed, that the difference is more apparent than real. Without being prepared to adopt the principle that, in the circumstances in which they are placed, the Churches in America ought to consider slaveholding as per se an insuperable barrier in the way of enjoying Christian privileges, or an offence to be visited with excommunication, all must agree in holding, that whatevor rights the civil law of the land may give a master over his slaves, as chattels personal, it cannot but be a sin of the deepest dye in him to regard or to treat them as such; and whoseever commits that sin in any sense, or deals otherwise with his slaves than as a Christian unan ought to deal with his fellow man,

Norfolk

Plymouth Bristol

Hampden

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE,

ers and music

cessions, with banners and m

places of meeting, and where it is practicable should be provided to vary the exercises, and

A vigorous circulation of the ANTI-SLAVED PEACE PLEDGE and of the DISUNION PLEDGE

PIRST OF AUGUST IN NORFOLK COUNT

and duties arising from the annexation of Tensus the prospect of a pro-slavery war, will be considered and discussed. Let the whole anti-slavery strength of the County be present to express their deep sens of the importance of the events that now impech the fate of our enslaved countrymen, to our outhopes, and to those of the race.

As to the details of the occasion, the Board entirely agree in our into with the exercision of the contraction of t

be enhanced by its adoption. The friends, therefee who may resort to this celebration, will please to member that they must furnish themselves with utensils, drinking vessels, &c. as well as provising the second of the second

which they may require for their own use. Nothing but cold water will be furnished on the ground. With

out cord water will be jurnished on the ground, was the meeting adjourns for refreshment, the commit will naturally fall into groups, according to their finities, and partake of such stores as they have no

holders, to aim, as far as it may be practicable the manumission of their slaves; and, where that cannot be accomplished, to secure them in the en joyment of the domestic relations, and of the means of religious training and education. And all conof religious training and education. And all conduct of a contrary tendency, if persevered in, ought to be visited with the highest ecclesissical censure, in every Church of Christ. The only thing which causes hesitation, is the assertion of its being absolutely incumbent on Churches thus situated to exclude all slave colders from their communion. The Committee believe that the Church is by no means Committee believe that the Church is by no means prepared to assert this to be a duty of the American Churches generally: but all that is contained in the above statement, short of this, which seems to the Committee an extremely doubtful position, they are persuaded that this Church will be ready, on every occasion, to maintain, and to urge on the attention of all other Churches with which we have any fel-

Farther, the Committee entertain a very decider Farther, the Committee entertain a very decided conviction that the Churches in America are called upon, as Churches, to take a very serious view of the responsibility lying upon them, in regard to the continuance of this national sin of slavery, with its accompanying abominations. They are aware that in America the opinion is somewhat prevalent that it belongs to men, as citizens to interest and extended. in America the opinion is somewhat prevaient that it belongs to men, as citizens, to interest and exert themselves in the improvement of public national institutions, and the repeat, or amelioration, of ob-moxious and sinful laws; while the Church, as such, noxious and sinful laws; while the con-ought rather to abstain from interfering in matters ought rather to abstain from interfering in matters of a political or legislative character. The Committee cannot but fear that this opinion has led to considerable supineness in the Churches of America, and a considerable degree of reluctance to take up the question, and to do all that they might do, for awakening the public mind and influencing the public measures on the subject. They are apprehensive, also, that it has tended to foster a somewhat anologytic tone in the treatment of it, on the what apologetic tone, in the treatment of it, on the part of some of those best fitted to exert a whole some influence on their fellow-countrymen. The Committee, cordially approving of the rule laid down in the Confession of Faith, as to the Church's interference in civil matters, must, at the same time, think that the American Churches ought to make more decided exertions than they do, with a view more decided exertions than they do, with a view to obtain the abolition of these slave laws which are not only essentially unjust in themselves, but such as to encourage all manner of vice and immorality, and prevent the moral and spiritual improvement of a very large class of the community.

The Committee might further observe, that the real question which has been raised, so far as the conduct of this Church is concerned, is, not whether the American Churches ought, or ought not, to rafuse the privilege of their communion to all slave-

refuse the privilege of their communion to all slave holders,—nor whether they are, or are not, as faithful as they should and might be, in exercising dis-cipline against all the moral offences, and all the cruelty and neglect, which the existence of that relation is apt to cause,—nor whether they are doing all that they should and might do to influence pub-lic opinion and the legislative counsels, with a view to the abolition of this nationally sinful system. But whether this Church, having been brought, in God's providence, into intercourse with these Churches, as regards the interchange of brotherly sympathy and aid,—is bound to refuse the tokens of their attachto the abolition of this nationally sinful system. But ment which their people have given, and to re-nounce and repudiate all farther friendly corres-pondence with them, or is not rather at liberty, and under an obligation, to continue to cultivate a good understanding with them; taking care always to do so for the very purpose of faithfully exhorting and admonishing them to a full discharge of their duty, in this matter, to themselves and their country, as well as to the oppressed, and that God who hears their cry. Now, if you stop short of the adoption of the extreme principle already adverted to, which raises some difficult questions and scruples, on scriptural and moral grounds,—is there any extent of anxious entreaty and remonstrance to which this Church ought not to be prepared to go, in dealing with those which are placed in such difficult circumstances in order that her way be found faithcumstances, in order that they may be found faith

Dr. Duncan said, he had much pleasure in sec onding the motion. There might be in the Report incidental phrases and views that did not come up entirely to his views of the question; but, takin the document all in all, and comparing one part of it with another, he thought it was, on the whole the best and most efficient course of action the Court could employ. (Hear.) He therefore had great pleasure in seconding the motion, that the Report be approved of generally, and the Committee re-appointed; but he might say, that he continued to feel the most anxious concern, though he had the most perfect confidence in any proceeding

Mr. Henry Grey said he was delighted with th that had prevailed on this subject. He sorry, indeed, if there was any feeling of a difference of opinion on the solemn and in portant matter before them. He concurred in the otion now made, though some of the express appeared to bim to be a little too general the spirit of them be entirely approved. He thought it a step in the right direction. (Hear.) His wish was, that they might be enabled to do some good in this matter,—that they might be able to strength-America to do their duty on this questian, and to be

ready to make any sacrifices that duty might require, and not to be discouraged by the difficulties in their way, of which we were fully sensible; but that they might stand forward as good soldiers of Jesus Christ in this great cause. (Hear.)

Dr. Cunningham hoped there would be no farther discussion of this subject; but as Dr. Powerster. Dr. Cunningham hoped there would be no far-ther discussion of this subject; but as Dr. Duncan and Mr. Grev had given, in a few sentences, an explanation of the grounds of their concurrence, per haps he might be allowed a single sentence also.— He had only to say, that he entirely concurred the sentiments in the Report. He had never enter concurred in tained or expressed any sentiments inconsistent with what it contained; and he had farther to say what he thought it was but fair to say, that he be lieved, in regard to the whole substance and view in the Report, there were very few ministers indee in the American Churches who would substantially dissent from them. They would probably pas over, somewhat more smoothly and delicately, som of the points that were there brought out strong ly; and they would probably bring out more strong y some of those points that were there elicately; but there would be no material from the great substance of the Report. Mr. Dun-can said there were some statements in which he did not altogether concur: and in reference to which his convictions were somewhat stronger than the Report bore out; but he would say, that while he concurred in the substance of the Report, the only doubt he had in regard to it was just this—whether or not, considering the many features of this our country, there lay any such direct and immedia responsibility on that Church, in the matter Church, in the matter nerican slavery, as to lay them under any duty to bring forward their views in regard to it at all.

myth rose to express the gratitude he felt in common with all his fathers and brethren, for the unanimity which existed, and to deprecate that ultraism in regard to this matter, which he regarded as not only impracticable but impolitie; though he felt strongly that they were bound as the Free Church of Scotland to raise this solemn protest against sla very in general, and American slavery in particular, and all the evils that flow from it.

The Report was then unanimously adopted, and ee re-appointed.

[So much for the pseudo ' Free Church of Scotland,' after the faithful exposure of her truckling policy by Henry C. Wright and others. Had it not been for them, even this milk-and-water report, or 'deliver ance, or by whatever name it is to be designated, would not have been put forth. The Church has been 'forced to turn volunteer' in this instance, and behaves accordingly. She does not object to slaveholding per se-O no! Does she object to adultery per se, or theft per se? If so, on what principle Yet when she says, that ' whosoever deals otherwise with his slaves than as a Christian man ought to deal with his fellow-man, whatever power the law may give him over them, ought to be held disqualified for Christian communion,' she makes as 'ultra' a declaration as any ever put forth by the American aboli by it; whereas they mean just what they say. It will be seen that Dr. Cunningham was for suppressing all discussion of the subject. Of course report had been previously agreed upon in secr conclave, (see Mr. Wright's letter on the succeeding page,) and a public discussion of it could not be safe tarian body can act honestly and boldly, at the risk of its own harmony and prosperity.]-Ed. Lib.

LP After reading the following sentence upon one manner. But such opposer ence, for the people will go ing the clerical bulls to the who intended to engage in the foreign slave trade, remember that the same traffic is allowed on our coast, and protected as a lawful commerce by the star-spangled banner? Why should men be imprisoned for engaging in the one, more than in the other? This is Mr. Jones was first called upon, and responder Mr. Jones was first called upon, and responder that the one, more than in the other? -with a vengeance!

From the Baltimore Saturday Visiter. VERDICT IN THE SLAVE TRADE CASE.

The United States District Court having gotten through all the business of the term, on Tucsday, adjourned over till the September term. The following is the substance of a part of the remarks previously made by Judge Heath in passing sentence in the case of the United States against Jason L. Pendleton:

The Jury has convicted you of the offence with which you stood charged by the indictment found against you. The laws of your country in their mildness and humanity have declared that offence to be a misdemeanor only, and directed its punish-ment by fine and imprisonment. The enormities of the slave trade had not, in 1800, when the stattute was passed, fully developed themselves, or I name may be given—that he would head a mo to tar and feather the lecturers! Is he not a bol greater severity.

from one hundred and sixty to two hundred water casks of the largest size, and supplied with water a quantity so large as to be unnecessary upon any other than a slave voyage—you received other articles suitable for the trade, and with these appropriate equipments you sailed for the Coast of Africa—there you took in an additional supply of water, you kept the vessel in a position to receive a cargo of slaves when they should be collected. All these things you did, and continued to perform until the things you did, and continued to perform, until the unhappy victims were brought, bound and mana-cled to the shore, and ready for transportation. Then, and then only, you quit the vessel and sur-render the command of her. All this you did whilst render the command of her. All this you did whilst the flag of your country was floating from your masthead. You thus prestituted it to the protection of deceit and fraud, of inhumanity and oppression. You then, and not till then, when every arrangement had been completed, pull down that flag which you had endeavored to dishonor, and hand over your vessel to the Portuguese master and crew, your companions and pretended passengers of the out-ward yourge.

ward voyage. In less than two hours after your departure from the vessel, 880 human beings were hurried on board, and the vessel put under full sail for another

board, and the vessel put index rules and and to them an unknown country.

This voyage is an epitome of the fraud and evasions—the horrible cruelties—the shocking enormities of this revolting traffic. Think for a moment, mities of this revolting traine. This is to a many thin that a small brig, of seases two bundred and thin teen tons burthen, should become in a tropical clithe abolition of slavery on account of the fanaticism the abolition of slavery on account of the fanaticism of his people, his highness observed, 'Ah! those one to the state of the sease 880 human beings—to be transported several thou-sand miles. The mind cannot realise the horrors of the scene that must have been exhibited in that which he said that 'Tunis was more advanced in the work of emancipation of negro slavery than the work of emancipation of negros slavery slavery slavery than the work of emancipation of negros slavery than the work of emancipation of negros slavery than the work of emancipation of negros slavery slave whose billows agitated for a moment

brever upon them and their wrongs.

Happy were those who expired in compariso se who landed on a foreign and to the em an inknown shore, doomed for life to a state of hope-less servitude. The captive may witness the rising and the setting of the same sun that shines upon his own far distant country—he may feel the same his own far distant country—he may feel the same informed the bey of my journey to Tripoli in a fet days, I took leave of his highness, who wished m played around his own has passed over his own na-all success in my future efforts.

It it brings no joy to him, 'nor wife, nor 'John Scoble, Esq.' tive land, but it brings no joy to him, 'nor wife, nor children more shall he behold, nor friends nor sacred home. To these enormities, which would not be believed but for the proofs before us, members of a civilized, gallant and a christian people lend them-selves and prostitute the flag of their country—a flag that should never protect the deceiver nor give strength to the oppressor; that should never be un-furled except in defence of human right, or the pro-

furled except in defence of human right, or the promotion of human happiness.

The act of which you stand convicted is one, in a moral point of view, of great enormity; yet, if it was at once rejected! The substance of the intellibe possible, more heinous still is the crime of him who applies his wealth to fit out these unhallowed expeditions, and to tempt you and others in like situations to engage in such enterprises. no words in our language, copious as it is, that would adequately describe the enormity of his conduct. of the United States. The Senate had rejected the

to the smallest limit, but to do so would be a mockto the smallest limit, but to do so would be a mockery of Justice; yet the Court is perhaps bound to
both houses of Congress on the same day, and were
almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passmore than six months, and it does not feel at liberty to disregard entirely the recommendation to mercy offered by the respectable Jury which convicted
you. It was their peculiar province to consider and
weigh the facts before them; and supposing, therefore, that there may be something in the testimony
which has escanced the visitance of the Court, and which has escaped the vigilance of the Court, and which properly entitles you to this recommendation, the Court gives to it its full weight—and in view of all the circumstances, it orders and adjudges that you be imprisoned for the term of one year, and be fined the sum of one thousand dollars, and that you further stand committed until the fine and costs are

ROBERT BAKER, the mate of the Montevideo was likewise sentenced to six months imprisonment a fine of 500 dollars, and also to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

From the New Lisbon (Ohio) Aurora.

PRO-SLAVERY AGITATION. On Sunday morning last, Benj, Jones and Jane E. Hitchcock arrived by the stage in this place, in accordance with the expectations of their friends here, though perhaps sooner than was anticipated. No arrangement was made for their speaking on that day, but on Monday, bills were issued, making known that they would speak at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Protestant Methodist church. This is a most extraordinary event for that church, as it is a most extraordinary event for that church, as it is the first regular Anti-slavery meeting ever had there; and what renders it more surprising is the fact that the church organizations had not yet ceased writhing under the awful flagellations of Abby Kelley, a few days before inflicted on them. So severely were they goaded that no less than two preachers on last Sabbath, Rev. elder Hopkins of the M. E. church, and Rev. I. Erret of the Disciples' church, denounce the Am. Anti-Slavery Society as an infidel organization, and the Rev. masonic elder poured forthy his little spite on the head of Abby in no stinte On Sunday morning last, Benj. Jones and Jane E.

Mr. Jones was first called upon, and responde the call in remarks of nearly an hour's duration which he was very severe on the hypocrisy of churches. Miss H. then occupied the stand, though her voice, manner and language were and lady-like, the appeals she made and the in truths she uttered commanded the profounders at and lady-like, the appearance of the protection of the truths are uttered commanded the protection, and proved that she is a woman of talent. She spoke about an hour, confining her remarks principally to the church question. Both she and Mr. Jones answered Mr. M'Kenzie's question, 'Wh. Jones answered Mr. M'Kenzie's question, 'Wh. Jones and to the South?' to Bis satisfaction,

guess.

Their addresses created a tremendous fermer and the next morning we had lots of debating, if the pro-slaveites were very cross-grained. The defended the church and state that evening, and ye terday morning with curses, imprecations threats of mobocracy; and one man said—and

anner doubt it would have been punished with greater severity.

Of the legality and justice of the verdict against you, I have no question; for although most ably, zealously, and eloquegtly defended, ingenuity itself could raise no reasonable doubt of your participes. Are you have to represent your interests and objects of the voyage on, which you had embarked. It is true you have, in your defence, set up a sele and delivery to others of the vessel on the Coast of Africa, in order to your protection from punishment. I believe that sale to be fictitious and colorable only. But be it real or pretended, the whole of the facts of the voyage from beginning to end combine to shew, that a slave expedition was in yiew—was contemplated by all parties—and that with a knowledge of that fact, you voluntarily engaged to perform a high and prominent part throughout the first act of this revoling tragedy.

The Laws of your country do not forbid trade with the Coast of Africa—nay, they do not forbid the fair and bone fide sale and delivery of a vessel upon the Coast of Marie—nay, they do not forbid the fair and bone fide sale and delivery of a vessel upon the Coast of Marie—nay, they do not forbid the fair and bone fide sale and delivery of a vessel should be afterwards applied by the purchaser to the vide and infamous purposes of the trade, still legal guilt would not be the necessary consequence. But it is far different in law as in morals, when a slave evogage, a part necessary to its complete and successful accomplishment; of the latter character was that portion of the voyage of the voyage is in contemplation and undertaked, and fittled the Coast of Brazil, you took on board a Portuguese master and crew—the same that navigated the rout as well as home.

You have suffered a slave deck to be prepared and fittled at the same port, and carried out in the vessel to the Coast of Africa—you took on hoard from one hundred and sixty to two hundred water a quantity so large at the contemplation and fittled at the same port, and car

ted. But it certainly does not. That document has withstood a great deal, and if it cannot bear the onsets of those who are now lecturing against it,

let it go.

Many of us who oppose slavery think the Constitution can be construed in favor of libert, are therefore willing to vote and act under it otherwise convinced.—*Ibid.*

Wherever Miss Kelley lectures, the people flock great crowds to hear her. At Salineville they had the largest meeting ever held there. At New-Gar-den it was the same way, and at Salcm a large au-ti-slavery meeting as a matter of course.—*Ibid.*

PROGRESS OF ABOLITION IN TUNIS We find in the London Morning Herald, a letter, communicated by Mr. Scoble, from a gentleman of well known character, who is travelling in Bar-bary on a journey of philanthropy, highly honora-ble to the bey of Tunis.

My Dear Sir.—On the 14th inst., I had the pleasure of being again introduced to his highness, the bey of Tunis, when we had some conversation on the abolition of the slave trade in North Africa. On mentioning to his highness what I was com-pelled to encounter in Morocoa, and that the Em-peror himself was afraid to entertain the question of

I then told the bey that a French writer and of the scene that must have been exhibited in the scene that must a remeat which as was the brig's homeward deputy, Mons. Desiobert, had published a book, in perished from the agony of mind, or from confinethe work of emancipation of negro slavery than

> force for the liberation of all the slaves in thi on try, the bey having given a similar intimation, the other day, to Sir T. Reade, when the consul thank ed his highness in the name of the British govern-ment, for his continued perseverance in the humane and glorious work of negro emancipation. Having E.J.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS -ANNEXATION SETTLED.

The U.S. steam frigate Princeton arrived at An napolis on Thursday, in nine days from Galveston which place she left on the 23d ult., bringing news o

Both houses of the Texan Congress have unani adequately describe the enormity of his conduct. Such a wretch should be hunted down, and driven from society as an enemy of the human race.

The Law empowers the Court to sentence you to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. It may, in its discretion, reduce the one or the other to the smallest limit, but to do so would be a racek. ing the President to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the mean time, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the paternity of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself.'

The 4th of July Convention was to adopt a Co tution for the new State of Texas. A joint resolu-tion, inviting the introduction of the United States troops into Texas, had been passed by the Congress.

A passage in President Jones's message intimates that certain 'views' have been expressed by the President of the United States, and 'promises' made by the representative of our country, which render the 'terms much more acceptable than they were as presented in the resolutions of our Congress. This requires explanation.

FRATOR. BOSTON, JULY 11, 1846.

PHONOGRAPHY.

In 1833, I visited England on an anti-playery mi

become acquainted. This occurrence led me to reflect on the innumerable deprivations, calamities and horrors, which ensue from the confusion of tongues in the world, and it became a part of my religious belief that, before the nations of the earth can dwell together in peace and unity, all existing dialects must nations will render each national dialect simple and e repudiated, and a universal language, simple as exact, and the transition from many rectified lannature and fixed as truth, be substituted in their place.

I imagined an accidental gathering, in a single village, of the representatives of all those Babel dia.

At the close of a lecture delivered in Liverpool by lects,—each one unable to understand the other, and not a single interpreter among them all to help them forward, and said,—'I have felt too much gratified to out of the dilemma, dumb or clamorous as they allow Mr. Pitman to conclude, without expressing on might choose to make it! And I asked, is it to be supposed, for a moment, that the children of a combine Father, the members of a common brotherhood, very clear and lucid exposition given to us of the the heirs of a common destiny, were ever designed the heirs of a common destiny, were ever designed by him to live in such a state of estrangement, and ting here, it has opened a new world to my mind-a separated by such partition walls, to their certain in- new series of thought. To what Phonography will jury and degradation? The reply of my understand- lead, it is impossible to say. It is a rail-road method ing and heart was, no! All this is unnatural, fraudulent, afflictive, insupportable! Not will the mission of Jesus be consummated, not will mankind 'mingle into one, like kindred drops,' until a pure speech, one language, prevail from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same. My faith in the ultimate ealization of this glorious event continues steadfast, however absurd it may appear to others. In 1840, I again visited England, as a delegate

the miscalled 'World's Convention.' One day, my esteemed friend Dr. Bowring,—the poet, scholar and philanthropist,—invited me to dine with him, in com-pany with Isambert and other French delegates to ciety, but with a strong desire to interchange thoughts and opinions on the great question of slavery with the delegates alluded to. I knew that I could not understand their language, but I presumed the could mine. It happened, however, that they could not converse in English, and thus we were speechless, except as we talked to each other through Dr. Bowring, who kindly acted as our interpreter. Again I was called to realize the grievousness of this intel lectual and social embargo, and my spirit groaned within me. That man was made to hold converse with his brother man, in the same dialect, whenever and wherever they might happen to meet, seemed to me a fact beyond all doubt: that this unity of speech could be attained, I also felt confident-for while the sounds of the human voice are natural, all the idioms of our race are artificial, and therefore entirely within the mastery of the human will to mo olish, or to reconstruct them on a universal basis.

I went from Dr. Bowring's house, almost indignant to find that, as between myself and the French delegates, nothing could take place but inexplicable dumb show." We were barbarians, all, in spite our civilization! 'Even things without life giving ound,' says the apostle Paul, 'whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or harped? There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices in the world, and none of them is without signification: therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a BARBARIAN, and he that speaketh shall be a barbarian unto me.' ome how or other, a signal injury had been done to ns all-as if we had been defrauded by tyranny of what was of more value than silver or gold. It was the right of speech denied to us-the power of speech taken from us-the benefit of speech lost to us. course, how to obtain redress, I knew not: that problem yet remains to find a solution-but 'it's coming yet, for a' that.' 'For then will I turn to the people

while others regarded it as fanatical and visionary. I applied, it almost invariably indicates added that, in my opinion, there were those then liv-ing, who would not finish their journey of life till they had seen a ' World's Convention,' assembled express-

to the subject of Phonography, which is exciting giving a bold utterance to his thoughts, indicated considerable interest in England, and which is unquestionably one of the greatest discoveries of this or had no terrors, should it be administered to him on Liberator, to give my readers any knowledge of it, _ life about him that makes it difficult to realize that he and as it seems to me indissolubly connected with the who, but a few days since, was conversing with us cause of universal philanthropy and reform,—I intend giving, in subsequent numbers, such details in regard wife and several children, whose bereavement is truly

to it as my limits will allow. What is Phonography? It is 'the art of representng spoken sounds by written signs : it is a true, simple, brief and economical mode of writing all words, with the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, firerepresent the sounds of the human roice : no system of of man, and various other exhibitions of national me short-hand hitherto invented can answer the common dacity and hypocrisy—though redeemed, to some expurposes of both long-hand and short-hand, without tent, by meetings for reformatory purposes. In the with this is Phonotypy, which is the art of represent-ing spoken sounds by printed characters or types, and lighting the eyes and hearts of an immense throng which will save at least one-fifth of the number of of spectators. The city oration was delivered by types now required; so that 'we shall thus have a CHARLES SUBSER, Esq., and was distinguished for true mode of writing, and a true mode of printing— its chasteness, eloquence, and the spirit of peace and all our words will be words of truth. The simplicity good will to mankind. It has excited an immense of the art is such that the lowest order of minds may of the art is such that the lowest order of minds may sensation in the military, political and religious circasily acquire it, while, hy its brevity and philosophicals, and drawn down upon the orator the denunciacal accuracy, it satisfies and delights the man of seience and the philosopher.'

PITMAN, who has been for several years a teacher in Bath, England, and who is now about thirty-three years old. In November, 1837, was published the first edition of the system, under the title of Steno edition of the system was published under the title of Phonography, the whole being comprised in a page of the size of letter paper. A third edition was ration of all the friends of the slave in that State.] 1840. A fourth edition published at the close of ame out at the close of the next year; and in Janua ry last was published the seventh edition, and th system pronounced complete, as applicable to the English language. According to a statement recentmade at a Phonographic meeting in Ipswich, Eng lectures have been delivered gratuitously, to crowded audiences, and large classes formed for teachin the art in all the principal towns and cities in Eng-land and Scotland; and at the present time it is supposed there must be as many as twenty thousand otic inspiration, love of truth, and abhor persons who have learned to read and write the syspension!! What more need be said?

tem. Upwards of 300,000 Phonographic publications en circulated since the period of its introdu on; and to show how extensively the art has be used for epistolary correspondence, it will be only necessary to state, that during the last year 200,000 letters, written in Phonography, passed through the post to Phonographers in different parts of the kingdom! Phonography has been introduced into about 100 educational establishments and colleges, where it is in many cases continued as a general branch of In 1833, I visited England on an anti-glavery mission, and for the first time in my life became a 'foreigner,' though none the less a brother man. But as I was not among a people of a strange speech, I felt no embarrassment on the ground of epistolary or conversational intercourse. I had, however, a very strong desire to visit Paris and other places of historical interest on the continent; but as I was interly ignorant of the French and German languages, I felt anwilling to place myself in circumstances which might subject me, in the absence of an interpreter, to great perplexity and trouble, and prevent me from enjoying the society of those with whom I wished to become acquainted. This occurrence led me to reflect on the innumerable deprivations, calamities and

of communicating thought, a rail-road by reason of its expedition, a rail-road by reason of its ease.' A familiar acquaintance with it, as with the present mode of writing, will enable a person to report even a rapid public speaker verbatim. 'To use a bold figure, it is the daguerreotype of literature! It spreads thoughts on paper as rapidly as the daguerreotype de picts forms on idione! By the aid of it, the minister, the author, and the poet, are enabled to produce an instantaneous transference of all their best and finest thoughts to an everlasting record, thoughts which from their subtlety are frequently lost to the world through the want of some rapid means of giving them pany with Isambert and other Frederick invitation, not the same Convention. I accepted his invitation, not a fixed expression.' It is claimed for this system, only because it is always pleasurable to be in his so that it will enable the ignorant to acquire the ability to read in the course of a few weeks-it will com press the labor of years into months! What a cheering fact, in view of the myriads who yet remain to receive the first rudiments of education! All who are engaged in the great work of human redemption should give their hearty support to this system, as a duty which they owe to the race, and as a mighty instrument to secure that noble object which they are so zealously laboring to accomplish. The press every where should espouse it, and spread a knowledge of its merits far and wide. All who are engaged in the business of education, from the university down to the primary school, should seek to bring it into universal practice.

As to the details of the occasion, the Board entirey agree in opinion with the suggestion of the Generi Agent, that 'the convenience of all parties will best promoted by making this celebration in reality. Pic Nic; that is, by having no tables set and no peral contribution of provision; but letting each mividual or party carry their own provision, and at the proper time eat it on the grass in such plan and maner as they please.' They think that the experient of past years proves that it is impossible to distribut provisions to a large multitude, justly and satisfactily, on the pian formerly adopted; and that aged expense of labor, time and money may be savely the simplicity of the proposed arrangement: while the same time, the picturesque effect of the scean side enhanced by its adoption. The friends, therein, To Mr. S. P. ANDREWS, of this city, is the prais due for having introduced this system into this country. He has given himself to its extension in the spirit of philanthropy, and with untiring perseverance. Within a few months, he has secured as an assistant, Mr. Augustus F. Boyle, who has been a very successful teacher of the French language, and whose faith and enthusiasm in Phonography are of the right kind. Mr. B. has already given several courses of instruction in Boston, to classes embracing hundreds of persons, with great success. A new class will commence on Monday next, July 14th, (a course consists of 24 lessons, each occupying only one hour a day,) and the opportunity should be improved at once—as no one will be admitted, after the delivery of the first lesson. Terms, \$5—for those under 16 years of age, \$2. Applications can be made at the Phonographic rooms, 21 School-street, where are for sale a variety of publications on the

The Philadelphia papers announce the sudde death of WILLIAM C. BELL, of Kentucky, the late General Agent of the 'True American,' edited by a pure language, that they may all call upon the Cassius M. Clay. He died on the 1st instant, at the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent.'- house of Mr. Bass, in Schuylkill Haven, near Potts-A few days afterward, I attended an Anti-Slavery lishment of an industrial school at that place. His Soiree, held at the 'Crown and Anchor' in London, death will be a severe blow to the enterprise in which with special regard to the foreign delegates to the Mr. Clay is so fearlessly engaged. He was diswith special regard to the foreign derigates to the Convention; on which occasion, in the course of tinguished for his moral courage, independence of some remarks, I ventured to testify against the existing diversity of tongues among mankind, and to urge was what is called an 'infidel' by a pro-slavery priestupon all true reformers to inscribe on their banner hood—a term from which he did not shrink, but the this motto—'ONE COUNTRY! ONE BROTHERHOOD! precise meaning of which, now-a-days, it is often dif-ONE LANGUAGE!' At this some smiled, others stared, self, and will not go with the multitude merely to be ly either to devise a common language, or to provide ways and means for the universal propagation of such a language. I still confidently believe that the preiction will be fulfilled.

Within a short time, my attention has been called

His voluntarily coming forward on that occasion, and frank and determined spirit, for which Lynch lay any other age. As nothing has yet appeared in the his return to Kentucky. There was a freshness of

FOURTH OF JULY. The day passed off, as usual whether English or foreign, by means of signs that works, declamatory harangues in favor of the rights essing any of the defects of either.' Connected city, the Floral Procession (consisting of nearly one al accuracy, it satisfies and delights the man of seitions of those whose praise, and not their censure, is to be feared. He has done a good deed, and it will the contriver of this new system is Mr. Isaac give him true renown. We shall give some extracts

To Correspondents. A sketch of the proc ings of the recent Liberty Convention at Portland is graphic Sound Hand.' In January, 1840, the second on file for insertion next week. [We commend our worthy and faithful friend, Loring Moody, who is

> Men and Women of the Moral Revolutionary Army! are you busy in making enlistments by eirculating for signatures the Disunion and Anti-Slavery Peace Pledges? Don't falter! Onward!

DENOCRACY. Some choice specimens of American lemocracy are given in the 'Refuge of Oppression on our first page, from those astonishingly democratic journals, the Boston Post and the Daily Times. They are remarkable for their decency, logic, patr otic inspiration, love of truth, and abhorrence of o

THE AUGUST JUBILER The First of August will very soon be here ur anti-alayery friends in this Comm paring to make such a demonstration on that day a shall cause the pulse of Liberty to leap for joy, is shall cause the pulse of Liberty to reap for joy, as spirit of Slavery to shrick with agony, and then spirit of Shavery to an agony, and the at-lions who are groaning in thraldom at the South sing with gladness? No pains should be spared them to make that occasion in the highest department impressive, and effective for the cause. Every high nan and child, claiming to be an abol should resolve to participate in a sublime de tion of numbers and moral power on the first of ha gust, both to commemorate the overthrow of West India slavery, and to hasten the deliverance of countrymen in chains. PIC-NICS FOR THE FIRST OF AUGUST It is proposed that meetings be held in

Duxbury, Fall River, Springfield,

should be provided to vary the exercises, and given portunity for an occasional change of position. As it is particularly requested, that our fireads in a town in the county will immediately meet togets and appoint marshals, to correspond and coopens with the Chief Marshals, (who will be named in a week's Liberator,) in making the needfal press. PEACE PLEAGE and of the DISUMON PL before the first of August, will form an e-preparation for these meetings, and we shall have a large accession of signatures at the r themselves. Those Pledges are as follows: PIRST OF AUGUST IN NORFOLK COUNT.

The abolitionists in Norfolk County are hereby informed that, in compliance with the request of the General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Soest, the Board of Managers of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Soest, the Board of Managers of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Soest, the Board of Managers of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Soest, the Board of Managers of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Soest, the Board of Managers of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Soest, the Board of Managers of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Soest, the Board of Managers of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Soest, the Board of the Massachusetts Society and in auxiliaries, and the public in general, are considering the Norfolk Co. A. M. Whence they will make the Town Hall in Dedhan, at FRIDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST XXX at NINE o'clock, A. M. Whence they will make in procession to the Grove where the celebration via be held. William P. Atkinson, of Weat Rokhujf, u Chief Marshal, will have the general direction of the arrangements of the day. It is confidently hoped that the several towns in the county will seed a even larger delegations than on any former occasion. Besides the topics immediately connected with the illustrious anniversary itself, our own new dagen and duties arising from the annexation of Tens with the prospect of a pro-slavery war, will be considered and discussed. Left the whole articles of the servent of the properties of the servent of the properties of the properties

nnities, and partage of such stores as they have by vided for themselves.

A Programme of the order of procession and of the services of the day will be furnished hereafter by the Chief Marshal. Let there be a generous emulsion between the different towns of the county town. which will send the largest delegation. Let all their best to make it a proud day in the anti-alar annals of the land! EDMUND QUINCY, President

INCREASE S. SNITH,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,

Secretaries.

PIC-NIC IN DUXBURY.

Anti-Slavery Society and the public gen mouth County, will celebrate the anniversar of Emancipation in the British West Indies, by a Fa-Nic in Duxbury.

The friends will assemble at the Town Hall, when

a Procession will be formed precisely at 10 o'client, under the direction of Edward Y. Perry, Chief Mashal, and will proceed to the beautiful Grove, when addresses will be delivered by distinguished friends the Cause.

The exercises will be enlivened by singing from 1

select Choir, and an opportunity will be gires in partaking of refreshment, and for recreation.

It is contemplated that each individual or order party shall provide their own refreshments, on the original plan of Pic Nies. Pure and cold water at the characters of the contemplation of the characters.

plentifully supplied. The friends in the different towns in the county as desired to meet and select assistants to co-opens with the Chief Marshal, and make arrangements in securing large delegations from their respection. securing large delegations from

ELMA HEWITT, President. H. H. BRIGHAN, Secr'y

WORCESTER NORTH. CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The members and friends of the Masschuse Anti-Slavery Society, and the public generally a Worcester County, North Division, will celess the First of August by a PIC-NIC FESTIVAL a WESTINGERS WESTMINSTER.

A Procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A.M.
and procession the village, near the Town Hall, and procession the village, near the Town Hall, and procession that the village, near the Town Hall, and process

short distance to a pleasant Gnove, where address will be delivered by distinguished advocates d is cause of Freedom, and a collation will be provided in all. Articles of refreshment for the table are solely

Articles of refreshment for the table from those who may be disposed to contribute. Friends in the different towns are requested as ganize immediately, by the choice of assistant Marshals, and make arrangements for securing its it tendance of large delegations.

7. EVERET, North A. 5. Sec. President Worcester North A.

B. Snow, Jr., Sec. CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST

PIC-NIC AND CLAM-BAKE. PIC-NIC AND CLAM-BAKE.

The Friends of Freedom are invited to met at Rodman's Grove, in Fall River, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to commemorate the emancipation of the alares in British West India Islands. At 1 o'clock, open in the given to partake of any lunch which there will be given one of the celebrated India for tivals, called a Clam-bake. In the evening, address will be given at the Berean Temple, at which all sons interested in the cause of Human Freedom invited to be present. The speakers for day at evening will be announced in a future paper.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

The colored citizens of Boston and their The colored citizens of Boston and desiral will celebrate the anniversary of West India Escapation at the Tremont Temple, by addresse, usinging by the Juvenile Choir. In the evening Soiree will be held at the Chapel ander the Boston Museum, at 7 o'clock. We invite the friends of manity to participate with us on these occasin Further notice will be given in due time.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements. ROBERT WOOD, Secretary

Will any one tell us how many throats har been cut by the colored population in the West is dies since their emancipation in 1838? College d one of th with the to attract the favor dress. In 1832 est oppos every ma When th mittee to one of the whether When ted, his fi of the ex-in his pre 8 miles f

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AUGUST

to meet at look, A. M., slaves in the k., opportuhwhich the at 4 o'clock, I Indian fee g, addresses hich all percreedom are for day and per-

heir friends ndia Eman-lresses, and e evening, a the Boston iends of ha-occazions.

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WH. LLOYD GARRISON: DEAS SIR :- In a letter to you, in the Liberator of the 27th, over the signature of A. I find a passage the 27th, over the great a misapprehension of facts in the writer, that I feel myself bound to make my prothe writer, the I will quote the passage. He says: test against it. I will quote the passage. He says:
For myself, I have pondered seriously in which
station I could act to the best advantage,—whether
to devote girls and education, as Wendell Phillips
is anobly done, to the cause, and stand as he does in
the ranks of the reformers; or to take this other pothere is a superior of the same of the reformers. The same is the same of the reformers is the same of the reformers of the same of the reformers.

This surely intimates that these three honored This safety did not devote gifts and educato the anti-slavery cause, did not stand in the ranks of the reformers, that their work was a differ-Of one only of them I would speak. In relation to Follen, I must entirely deny the assertion add devote his gifts, his education, his time, his thoughts, his worldly prospects, his heart, to the cause; and this every one who knew anything about him, knew full well; so that many regretted his course, and some of his brethren in the ministry felt the letter may not perhaps have read the story of his lest he has not I make a few extracts from it :-

In 1833 (three years after the first Society was formof Dr. Follen joined the A. S. Society, and he did so rful consideration of every objection to so doing. prayerful consideration of every objection to so doing. He knew that there were evils belonging to all associations: he never vindicated or approved of abusive language in the Abolitionists, any more than in their appasers:—but when a young friend raised this objection to joining the Anti-Slavery Society, he resided to him:—'I did not feel at liberty to stand aloof from a Society, whose only object was the abolition

He was soon after chosen one of the Board of Mana gers, and was appointed one of a Committee to draft Address to the People of the United States, upon is subject of slavery. To this he devoted all his best powers, and all the time he could spare from his College duties : it went all over the land with his name stached to it. For this he was grossly insulted in one of the public papers, and the paper sent to him with the offensive remarks marked with black lines, to attract his attention to the article. I would ask he favor of the writer of the letter to read this Ad-

In 1835 and '36, when the cause met with its greatest opposition, he was more devoted than ever, when man who sided with it was a marked man .-When the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society chose a Com mittee to answer the charges made against them by he Governor of the State, they appointed Dr. Follen me of the Committee. I quote again from the memoir to show how he received this appointment, and whether he devoted himself to the cause :-

When he received the notice that he was noming ted, his first thought was to refuse to serve, because of the extreme inconvenience of fulfilling such a duty in his present situation. It was winter time; he lived miles from Boston; and a great part of the day his engagements at home (for his pupils were yet with ps) were not to be set aside; his friends as well as his opposers had often reminded him that his being a gner made it peculiarly offensive in him to take foreigner made it peculiarly offensive in nim to take part in this question; and he disliked the notoriety it would involve him in; but this was just the time when the cause was most hated, most reviled, for all true hearts to be the most devoted. He said, 'I must go, I cannot desert them at such a moment.'

I would request the writer of the letter to read the count of that meeting at the State House, and then see if at that time Dr. Follen did not devote his gifts to the anti-slavery cause-if he did not stand in the maks of the reformers. I would ask the writer to follow him to New-York. He will there see, that when told by some friend that, if he would dissolve his connexion with the Anti-Slavery Society, or if he at least would refrain from acting with them, it would be greatly to his advantage -he of course disdained such a thought, and took occasion on the next Sunday to declare his conviction that a Christian minister was bound to take part in anti-slavery as well as all other reforms. He became one of the Board of Managers of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New-York, and never omitted going to their meetings. And this he took care to have known scople, many of them, would be offended, and when believed that, by so doing, he should lose his posi-New-York, which he strongly desired to naking a sacrifice of his worldly interests. He said, I quote again from the Memoir,) ' If I join the Antiwas so; and he cheerfully bore the cross which he to solemnly and deliberately took up. Then let it not intimated that he did not devote all his gifts, all s powers, to this holy cause, or that he did not stand its ranks as truly and as firmly as the bravest and oblest of its friends.

lf, therefore, the writer of the letter really wishe o do the work that Dr. Follen did, he need not leave his ministry, unless he is driven from it by a proavery community. He is only bound to be faithul in it, and rebuke slavery and its abettors, as he does all other sine and sinners. He must not even appear to take part with the oppressors, but openly espouse the part of the oppressed. He must devote iself to the anti-slavery cause. He must become one of the despised reformers of the day. In short, he must, if he would follow him, be ready to lay his its, and education,' and all that he may possess, pon the altar of truth and justice and universal

Yours with great respect, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN.

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LINLITHGOW, June 13, 1845.

I lectured last evening here, reviewing the recent Deliverance, as it is called, of the Free Church Genral Assembly (a copy of which I enclose) on Amercan slaveholders. They have brought forth a men-Mer. What else could mere Doctors of Divinity,whose humanity is southed and blasted by their fical profession and their sectarism, -bring forth? have no love nor respect for man, as man. Their sympathies are with the oppressor. Humanity, outraged, imbruted, bought and sold, is nought a them. Such are Doctors Chalmers, Cunningham, Candlish, and the leaders of the Free Church gene-My. Read their Deliverance. It is a tissue of conections and absurdities, all comprised in one sinthe sentence, i.e.-To regard and use man as a chattel is a sin of the deepest dye, and which ought exclude all who do it from Christian fellowship'-SLAVEHOLDING is not a sin, and slaveholders aght not, as such, to be excluded from the Church." his is the monster which the great body of Reverend Divines and Doctors have brought into the boild. Shame, if nothing else, should have kept hem from issuing such a piece of puerility. They

men become practical infidels under such guidance. peaceful, bloodless revolution soon take possession of The effects of the whiskey are stamped upon their this world, and be the order of the day, the watchnoses and cheeks. Their faces become red as beg- word of mankind. cons. And these are the LIGHTS of the world! These are the spirituous guides of the people! My heart sickens at it. These toddy-drinking ministers will discourse about the atonement, about election, decrees, free grace, the Sabbath, and going to meeting, with great unction. But all in an abstract way-[except going to meeting !] They scarce ever touch know that it will interest you to learn the fact, and upon the practical wickedness of the Church, the presume that you will communicate the intelligence State, or of individuals. They consign Popery, in. to the readers of the Liberator. It dates its birth fidelity, Sabbath-breaking, heresy, socialism, chart- from this day, and was on this wise. ism, to hell, and guzzle whiskey toddy over their exploits! They let drive at abstract sins, and preach up an abstract religion. I wish the people would pay them in ABSTRACTIONS. They would soon come to understand the value of abstractions.

1 am in Linlithgow. Here was born Mary, Queen of Scots, December 8, 1542. The splendid ruins of the Royal Palace still stand on the borders of Linlithgow Loch. It is one of the finest old ruins in the kingdom—once the den of royalty—now possessed by rooks, daws, lizzards, nettles, and thistles. The room in which poor Mary commenced her life of earthly sorrow, is now full of nettles; the dininghall, the banquetting room, the bedrooms, where kings and queens once revelled, and held their councils, are now full of nettles, thistles, and creeping things, and the winds howl dismally through rooms once filled with the soft tones of the lute and harp and the melody of Highland bag-pipes. The room that once rang with the joyous laugh and innocent mirth of the queenly child, now echoes the harsh, coarse cry of the jackdaw and the rook. But the scenery is the same, exactly the same, as when Mary, in the happy days of her childhood, laughed and scampered about that palace. There is the beautiful Lochthere are the little islands—there is the gentle slope to the Loch—the green turf—the surrounding hills and green fields; but the royal actors have passed I have just been reading John Knox's Histo-He preached upon the subject when he knew his ry of the Reformation in Scotland. John Knox had more of the spirit of a savage than of a Christian. He could not look upon the mass of Mary without keep. His hearers seemed to think he was one of the and Rizzio with unfeigned delight. In the mass he led upon to choose between his place in the and cold in death, and gave the Protestants a tritate a moment; he chose the hated cause. When rejoice and glory over Waterloo, where forty thouhe first joined an Anti-Slavery Society, he believed, he knew, indeed, to use his own words, that he was der, susceptible hearts (?) grieve and mourn over the descrations of the Sabbath! The slavery-supporting to a parson. clergy of America are deeply hurt to see a man lavery Society, I shall certainly lose all chance of plough, sow and reap on the Sabbath; it is an insult permanent place in College or any where else. It to the day; but, with cold indifference, they see immortal man turned into a beast, and sold in the market! It will be hard to convince the world that Knox, Calvin or Luther, or the Puritans, were Christians, of the accumulated detestation which she held for when mankind shall be brought under the dominion of the gospel of peace and love-when the kingdom of God shall come on earth, and the war-making, slaveholding, hireling clergy of the present day the staunchest supporters of the gallows, the battle field, and the auction of human cattle, will then be ranked with heathen and savages. They could no more find admittance to the Church of Christ in those days of purity and peace, of human love and human brotherhood, than could Abraham and Jacob, David and Solomon into the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches of the present day. Presbyte-rianism, Methodistism, Congregationalism, Unitarianism, Romanism, and all sectarisms, will then be

placed where polygamy and incest are now placed. Four miles north of Linlithgow is Kinneil House, a 3d. That we esteem it our duty to use all righteo great palace of the Duke of Hamilton. I put up there several nights. It stands on the banks of the old trees, DUGALD STEWART spent the first 20 years That is the substance of the resolves, and the East Lothian—Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire around me—a glorious panorama. The hill where I minister. But he is a great favorite with the clergy, stood is called Glowrieorum—a significant word—meaning overlooking, or look-over-them. I have seldom seen a prettier scene, and more replete with

I could not get to see him; a sore grief it was to me. loving, minister-loving, heathen-loving, and, as now them from issuing such a piece of puerlity. They had three secret sessions, to get all to agree on this house have been a dear home to me. It was very, very hard that I could not get to see him; a sore grief it was to me. His generous heart and his house have been a dear home to me. It was very, very hard that I could not get to see him; his stay was so short. I long to get the meeting was called was accomplished, and forthwards their deformity into the world; and when they with you. May God, in mercy to mankind, break that covenant with death, and annut that agreement with death, and annut that agreement with death, and annut that agreement with the hell, the American Union. Dark Night hangs over our guilty land. The Methodists have split—the Baptists have split. Those are the bright spots. May the Presbyterians soon be dashed to pieces on the course of the proceedings.

May the Presbyterians soon be dashed to pieces on the course of the proceedings. The Reverend Leonard M. Parker I suppose to be of the 'Andover brand.' He reports himself as an old 'anti-slavery lecturer,' for aught I know, an old the same rock—for they will not otherwise repent.

agitation. They have bowed, as all hireling priests do and must do, to the feelings and opinions of those who furnish them the means to get food and—wHISKEY TODDY.

The following scene is but a specimen of the Scotch clergy:—I had lectured in a certain place, and was invited to the minister's house to spend the night. Another minister, who was at the meeting, was invited to the house to sit an hour, and talk over American affairs. Supper was soon set on the table.

Four of us sat at the table—minister and his wife, and lifetous tyranny in Europe, upon the injustice, hypoc-Four of us sat at the table—minister and his wife, and the other minister and myself. Eating done, and things removed. Then first, a small tea-kettle of hot es, before his soul can feel all the horror of their water was set on; then tumblers, wine-glasses, toddy. condition. Man is here indeed a mere victim to inspoons, and a bowl of sugar; then came on the stitutions-a mere appendage to crowns, mitres, WHISKEY BOTTLE. I was asked to compound lands and gowns. Europe is all upside down, standsome toddy. 'I am a tec-totaller,' I said, 'and as a ing and walking on the head, as to Christianity and natter of Christian principle, never drink intoxicating humanity; but man is not actually and legally turn liquor.' 'You won't object to our drinking?' said ed into a beast-immortality is not systematically suni one. 'I cannot, of course, (I said) control a man in his own house; but I should like to converse with you about this drinking.' So they began to cominfamy. Yet there is more hope for man in America pound the toddy, wife and all-and we entered into than in Europe. There are no old institutions to a talk. They sat there tippling till eleven o'clock, crush by their authority and antiquity. The spirit and to rebuke him sharply for it. The writer of and till both the ministers were greatly influenced by of change, that sweeps institutions, church and gov. the whiskey. Amidst their tippling, one minister asked, in a very solemn tone of tippling gravity— 'How is Religion in America?' 'Very poorly,' I said, 'though there are some symptoms of convales. ble though it be when armed with deadly weaponscence in the anti-slavery, non-resistance, and TRETO. yet is the real regenerating, conservative spirit, under tat movements. Few men would there be recognized as Christian ministers who would drink whisforgiveness. Society cannot grow in Europe, as it key toddy.' At this they laughed, and seemed can in America. Man must be cut and carved to fit amazed that ministers should forego the pleasures of the punch bowl, in deference to public sentiment.

They are obliged to, or starve—the people will not for the child, and instead of enlarging the governfurnish them the cash to buy whiskey toddy.' They ment to fit the increasing growth of the child, the could not understand how ministers could pray and child mast be out down and stunted, to keep it in a preach without punch. About 11, the minister mid—fitting to the government. The tendency in America Now we will have *corship.' So he read the Bible, is, to throw away the old governments when they and we had what is called worship; and their tongues are too small, and get new ones, or to enlarge old were so swollen and palsied with whiskey, and their ones. But here the care-takers of the people can't brains so muddled, that their worship was a tippling afford to throw away or enlarge the old institutions This is but a specimen of Scotch elergy and so they cramp and stunt the people, to keep them worship. There are noble exceptions. No wonder down to the old institutions. May the spirit of

> HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours truly,

ANTI-SLAVERY PROGRESS. WEST BROOKFIELD, June 16, 1845 FRIEND GARRISON :- I hasten to inform you that we have an anti-slavery church in this place. I

The church indignantly rejected the proposition, and peremptorily refused to vote that slavery was a sin. From that time to the present, she has been purging herself of all anti-slavery excresences found within her borders; in doing which, she unministered herself, and all but undeaconed herself too, having but a solitary one left, and he being bomb proof against anything and everything which he deemed anti-ortho dox. So inflexible was he, that he would not permit his children to attend a temperance meeting, if he could prevent it, much less would he send them to an anti-slavery lecture. One of her deacons she threw overboard for anti-slavery heresies. He appealed to the higher powers, and they decided that the deacon was wrongfully used, and that the church must take him aboard again. But, no-they knew their own business best, and declined accepting such counsel and said, 'Better that one deacon should sink, than that our scow should stick in the mud.' Two other deacons resigned, for the glory of God and the peace of the crew; having been tinctured with anti-slavery heresy, as was thought. Having shipped a new com-mander recently, in the person of the Reverend Leonard M. Parker, he made a second attempt for the choice of deacons, having failed to accomplish his purpose on the first,—there being some little sense of propriety lingering in some souls in the church, who are not quite decided whether they belong to themselves or to their minister. But matters were all cut he could not look upon the mass of Mary without horror, but he could look upon the murder of Beaton.

The obstreperous voices, which had been somewhat saw nothing but the devil—in the murder, nothing but Christ. His moral sensibility was shocked by the the cause, without stint or measure, whenever and wherever he saw it needed his aid. When he felt joy over a battle which laid five thousand Papists stiff church and the anti-slavery cause, he did not hesing one true blue Polk and Dallas democrat, one staunch Clay and Frelinghuysen whig, and one young man too modest to make much ado about politics, (he may be Liberty party,) or ever disrespectful

Thus officered, the presiding genius proceeded to deliver the church of her anti-slavery faith, with which she has been groaning ever since she threw her anti-slavery deacon overboard. She was big with impatience six months ago to disgorge herself the 'peculiar institution;' but having given public notice that her solemn manifesto was to be ushered into existence, a few strangers came to the fete. which caused an abortion. Taking proper precautions this time to have the performance more private former obstructions were obviated, and we are now rejoicing over the rich accession which has this day been made to our anti-slavery host.

After the very solemn exercises and performances his reverence proposed for the adoption of the church some resolutions, altogether too good for a lay member to offer :

'1st. That slavery is a sin-and a very great sin, too 2d. That it is the imperative duty of those who have the legal power, immediately to abolish it.

4th. That no voluntary slaveholder, nor adv Forth, near the town of Barrowstoness (contracted Baness.) In that sweet spot, surrounded by glorious us at the Lord's table, or to officiate in our pulpit.' of his life. It is now a gloomy, desolate old castle, hastening to its destiny—a heap of ruins. In these, church of Christ in this place, as the mind and will of centuries ago, the kings and queens and nobles of Scotland held their drunken orgies. Linlithgow palace was a den of royalty—Kinneil a kennel of nopalace was a den of royalty—Kinneil a kennet of no-bility. Just north of Linithgow is a high hill, where I recently stood and saw the Frith of Forth, from Sterling to Leith—the whole coast of Fifeshire and Perthshire—the Ochils—the Grampions—the Comp-sie and Pentland hills, all around me. Arthur's Sticking to Leith—the whole coast of Fifeshire and I my brother's keeper?' took his hat and left the sanctuary; and who, more recently, in church-meet-ing, moved that a brother member, who dared to arseat and Salisbury's craigs in the east—Stirling gue some point of proceeding in opposition to the Castle and Abby Craig in the west, and beyond Ben' Ledie and Ben Lomond. West, Middle, and

historical recollections, except on the Rhine. But dark and terrible is the past, in connexion with this lovely spot. God grant that the future may turn up a lovelier view of human nature.

I had a line from Nathaniel Barney, in London.

confession, regenerated and improved since such a partnership could have existed. He once desired to have everyhody embrace his views upon slavery, he says; but now he is perfactly satisfied to have every one enjoy his own opinion upon that subject. Vereatholie, is it not? And then again, in some other things, he is quite Roman Catholie. He is great on peace—that is, for the quiet, undisturbed dominion of his own throne. He deprecates all excitement upon slavery, especially at this time, while he is bringing his peace principles to bear upon his new Society—the deprecates much all imputations against the clurch, and smothers them in the most expeditions manner possible.

Two of his flock recently took themselves off from his fold, and publiely announced their withfawal, and their reasons for so doing; and in contradistinction of all former proceedings of his church, and in direct contravention of all the established rules of the Andover school, as I understand them, he assembled his company, who, by his direction accepted their reasonand the order of the day now was, hush! hush! say nothing—keep quiet—stop this againtion of the slaver question, which is of minor importance to the adjustment of our local church difficulties—let the runavays go—let the deacend difficulties—let the runavays go—let the deacend frift—let the Lord take care of the slaver—you must have a priest and four deacons to cinable you to worship God in his annotance of the deacend difficulties—let the runavays go—let the deacend difficulties—let the runavays go—l

You know, sir, that there are frequent complaints of anti-slavery speakers that, in denouncing the count of the state of things existing at Mount Lebaof anti-slavery speakers that, in construction, non:

charch and clergy for their pro-slavery proclivities, 'A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns.

worthy pastor, as innoxious to the charge, having tians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pacha who is out with his regular ashed their hands clean in the four resolutions above!

The extraordinary change of position which this church has assumed, compared with its pro-slavery posture four years ago, is worthy of the admiration f all sticklers for the purity of the churches. If evidence is wanting of the utter heartlessness of this body in former times upon the subject of human rights, and the rights of its own members, it is to be found in abundance in the duplicity and unmitigated

rights, and the rights of its own members, it is to be found in abundance in the duplicity and unmitigated barbarity of its acts, which are already before the public. And for the evidence of her sincere repentance and reformation, witness the resolutions above. Wherever this thing is told, it ought also to be known that the sextom of this church, who is a very important persona; e., selected with great caution for the purpose of looking out from the sanctuary and its dependencies every thing not of a 'purely religious' character, except on secular days, when the multifarious objects of the times can be admitted into the vestry upon established terms, demands the admission fee from anti-slavery before its voice can be heard within the walls of the outer court even, though all the fanaticism in the place should sign an indemnifying bond. Where this functionary imbibed his notions of the faithlessness of anti-slavery, I know not; but if from the inherent nature of the principle to impair honesty of purpose, then it is most likely that he will collect his fee on Sabbath morning before he enters upon the duties of his office, as his employers must now be little to all the suspicions hitherto resting on the fanatics, who have long ago excommunicated slaveholders and their allies from fellowship and communion.

J. M. F.

The Quebec Gazette, of June 30, contains the following:

On Saturday evening, the 28th of June, just one month after the great fire of the 28th of May, which destroyed a part of St. Valier's and St. John's suburbs, near the place outside the Glacis, where it stopped on the 28th of May.

On this occasion, the wind was as strong from the North-East as it was to the West on the 28th of May.

On his occasion, the wind was as strong from the North-East as it was to the West on the 28th of May.

On the town below Hope Gate, a fire commenced in St. John's suburbs, near the place outside the Glacis, where it stopped on the 28th of May.

On the town below Hope Gate, a fire commenced in St. John's suburbs, near

It was only about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, that the flames were exhausted towards the Tower No. 4, by there being nothing more to burn, and by blowing up a number of houses North of the St. Lewis road.

A meeting of the General Committee of Relief, appointed by the citizens after the fire of the 28th May, met yesterday, at 1 o'clock, and ordered distributions of principle of the General Committee of Relief, appointed by the citizens after the fire of the 28th May, met yesterday, at 1 o'clock, and ordered distributions of privisions, dec., to the destitute. All public buildings were thrown open to the sufferers, and tents were pitched West of the Citadel, but many persons remained with their effects along the walls of the town and in the fields. Numbers were sent for by their relations, friends, and acquaintances, in the surrounding parishes.

The scene of desolation, distress, and affliction, and the testent of the calamity, are nearly as great as the former conflagration; the value of the property destroyed probably greater. The population of St. John suburbs was about ten thousand, and the population of St. Rooh's had mostly found refuge in St. John suburbs.

Quebec is now reduced to the Upper Town within the walls, and the Lower Town from the St. Law.

Temple of American Liberty, got up at immense capense and labor, in a style of architecture truly A merican or aboriginal, on the front of which was designed to be inscribed, or infused, that famous rhetorical flourish, 'America, the land of the Free and Home of the Brave.' And horrible to relate, the torch was applied, and the gleaming pillars and the majestic archively and amoked and fell, but the glorifying letters.

There is one truth which the recent misfortune have impressed upon the minds of all; it is, the blazed and smoked and fell, but the glorifying letters of flame (designed to be) refused to ignite, and emblazon the shameless lie, before the assembled thousands. It was a just rebuke of the demagogue effrontery, that with three millions of groaning chuttels clanking their chains, and a monied feudalism that is reducing the hired laborers of our country to the condition of serfs, should dare, in open day light, or in beacon fires by night, give expression to the sentiment, that 'America is (or with present religion and politics ever will be) the land of the free, and home of the brave.' It was a prophetic annunciation, also, of the that 'America is (or with present religion and politics ever will be) the land of the free, and home of the brave.' It was a prophetic annunciation, also, of the doom that awaits this craven nation of boasting thieves, and canting despots. If the Temple of Liberty ever existed here, it has fallen, and henceforth neither in fact, nor in fireworks, can this country be regarded as the 'land of the free and home of the brave.'

J. A.

Thurder Storm is Portland.—A thunder storm of extraordinary severity visited Portland on Thurselex and the storm of extraordinary severity visited Portland on Thurselex and the storm of the presents and the surrounding the grounds of the President's house.

drection to strike among those on and around the south wall surrounding the grounds of the President's house.

Mr. James Knowles, a worthy and industrious citizen of Washington, was stransfixed through the heart by one, and was instantly killed. His poor wife hung on his arm at the time. Some ten or twelve others were struck, and more or less injured.

There were a probably, seven or eight hundred people of the house is one story high. Nearly all the rest of the family were thrown prostrate and stunned, but no other received any serious injury. She has left a large family of children.

A building, corner of Portland and Green streets, owned by Mr. Nathan Woodbury, and occupied belaw as grocery stores, and above as a dwelling house by Mr. Simmons, was also struck and very much shattered. There were twenty persons about the premises but none injured.

About the same time, also, the house of Judge Emery, on Danforth street, was struck, and the house and furniture considerably damaged, but no person injured.

There were a probably, seven or eight hundred peowers struck, and more or less injured.

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There were, probably, seven or eight hundred peowers struck and more or less injured.

A colored woman was also killed. Mr. McGee has arm dreadfully lacerated, with two children in his arms, which were also injured.

In the course of the day, another unfortunate accident happened at Georgetown. A cannon was prematurely discharged, wounding one of the by-standers very severely.

A man named Robert Terrance, while firing a salue at Norristown, Pa., on the evening of the 4th, had be hand blown off.

Horrible: A small boy, son of Mr. Archibald of this city, went to his father's brickyard this morning, and while looking into the mill, he lost his balance and fell in, and in a moment his head was severed from his body!—Troy Budget, 27th. THUNDER STORM IN PORTLAND.—A thunder storm of extraordinary severity visited Portland on Thursday, and was marked by a sad calamity, as we learn from the Advertiser. Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Warren

charch and clergy for their pro-slavery proclivities, they do not make the proper exceptions. I have myself been pained, not that I thought the church, was as a whole, suffering unduly, but for fear that some sensitive minds in the audience might make application of the remarks solely to some favorite pastor, or to some conscientious church which has been driven to the well to show, by its professions and resolutions, (when the works were wanting,) that it had no sympathy with or favor for the 'patriarchal institution, now flourishing in this Christian land of liberty and of gospel privileges.

I conjure, by the goddess of Liberty, all anti-slavery declainiers, who hold forth their execrations of the vile system in this region, and who pour out their denunciations upon ministers and churches itself, that they be careful henceforth to except 'the First Church of Christ in West Brookfield,' with its worthy pastor, as innoxious to the charge, having

troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artiflery against them, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate seet to take to flight. The Drusses immediately enter their villages, sacking them, burning their houses, goods, &c.

Another Terrible Fire at Quebec-one-Third MORE OF THE CITY DESTROYED!

The Quebec Gazette, of June 30, contains the fol-

sult, if she presumed to pluck that nest of Texan crocodiles from our pirate grasp.

But the most magnificent wonder of the occasion, the chief glorification of this democratic land, was the Temple of American Liberty, got up at immense expense and labor, in a style of architecture truly American Liberty and the Lower Town from the St. Charles, below Hope Gate, to Cape Blanch on the St. Lawrence, the extent which it occupied, but then more sparsely built, after the destruction of the suburbs during the siege of 1775. The remaining houses in the suburbs are about as many as there were half a century ago.

Melancholy Accident.—A most melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Squam Point on Thursday afterneon. Mr. Thomas Peach of Squam, Mr. Thomas T. Hillard of Guilford, N. H., and Mr. Elias Haskell, (colored,) of Hamilton, were engaged in blasting rocks, when by some means a premature explosion took place. Mr. Peach was instantly killed, and the other two were badly but not dangerously wounded. Mr. Peach's head was entirely severed from his body, and blown to some distance. He was about 45 years of age, and has left a widow and four children. We did not learn the cause of the explosion.—Gloucester Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. To the Abolitionists of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, June 1, 1845.

The Annual Fair of the Providence Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society will be held in this city on the Finan WEDSESDAY (Commencement Day) of September, On behalf of this Fair, we would address not only the friends of Freedom in Rhode Island, but the enemies of Slavery every where. Our Country is the world—our countrymen are all mankind. We are endeavoring to overcome not only our foes, but the foes of universal freedom and of all freemen. The foes of universal freedom and of all freemen. Inc spirit of slavery recognizes no geographical limits, neither should the saving spirit of freedom. The friends of slavery make common cause. They pour out their sympathy to each other in overwhelming currents. Why should localities throw the cramping cords of restraint around the energies, and the blast-

friends of slavery make common cause. They pour out their sympathy to each other in overwhelming currents. Why should localities throw the cramping cords of restraint around the energies, and the blasting influences of non co-operation, about the fellow-skip of the truly free?

The recent startling and bloody aggressions of the slave spirit in threatening, imprisoning, branding, shooting and murdering those of our brethren who dare feel, speak and act, for the bondman as bound with him; who dare think that mercy is not a crime, call for strengthened and more powerful, nay, unwearied exertions—more self-denial—personal sacrifice on our part, that we may bid the monster back to the hellish place-of its birth. As a nation, we are on the verge of rain. The prisons, the bloody defiance of the oppressor—the cry of our murdered brother's blood, from every mountain and valley, plain and swamp of the South—the shrick of the captured figuitive, as he is hurled back to bondage by Slavery's Northern 'hell dogs'—all these, and more, proclaim to us that inaction is treason, and silence, crime.

Come and help us. Help us expel from the world a monster spirit that gluts upon the liberties and lives of God's free men. Be not penurious—'As ye would that others should do to you, do you even so to them.' Your own bodies are imprisoned—the fetters are on your limbs—the iron in your soul—inasmuch as this is your brother's fate.

Give us of your substance—no matter of what name, kind or nature it may be—every thing—any thing will be valuable. Almost every person has something that may be devoted to this purpose. Will you not bunt it up? Do it for humanity's sake—for God's sake—for your own sake.

All contributions, or communications for information or otherwise, may be sent to the Anti-Slavery

God's sake—for your own sake.

All contributions, or communications for information or otherwise, may be sent to the *Inti-Slavery office*, corner of Broad and Dorrance Streets, care of Amarancy Paine.

No Att AMERITOR	Therefore and control
Mary R. Clark,	Lucretia Francis,
Abby Thurber,	Olive Taber,
Sarah B. R. Foster,	Abby A. Lake,
Caroline Ashley,	Abby Burgess,
Sarah R. Smith,	Mary Smith,
Elizabeth H. Brown,	Amarancy Paine.
LECTURES BY FRE	DERICK DOUGLASS.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS	will lecture in

Albany, Troy, Winfield, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Skancateles, 44 17 Waterloo, Palmyra, 19, 20

He intends going as far West as Buffalo—and re turning, will hold a series of meetings in such town as he may find it convenient.

LECTURES BY C. LENOX Rm MOND. Mr. REMOND will lecture in Uxbridge, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Upton, Milford, 14th. Northboro' Southbore's Thursday, 17th.

The friends in the several places are requested to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings.

NOTICE. Charles Spear will lecture at the Town Hall, Abington, on Sunday next, July 13, on Capital Punishment, at 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock, P. M. A collection will be taken up in behalf of the cause.

PLACE WANTED. Wanted, a place in the country for Sanuel, an emancipated slave, recently from Louisians. He is about 25 years of age, strong and healthy, and of good disposition and habits. He is somewhat deficient in intelligence, and would, therefore, require a little more than usual aid and oversight on the part of his employer. Wages are not his object. A decent home and good treatment are all that is at present desired for him. Address,

JOHN G. PALFREY, State House, Bosto

D1ED-In Philadelphia, 2d inst. Catharine Grew, wife of Henry Grew, aged 71-a friend of the slave.

MACON B. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE No. 69 CORNHILL, (A PEW BOORS FROM COURT-STREET,) BOSTON. SANUEL E. SEWALL, Esq. Boston, Gen. SANUEL FESSENDEN, Portland, Me.

NEW.ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses
of every description, at his residence at the old
stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufactories, which was now while to decide after examining the

or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trussea, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

IT J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and apring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with hall and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not suit them:—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marab's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single; also Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

IT Ladies, wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

ATE. I'm thinking on thy smile, Mary Thy bright and trusting smile-In the morning of our youth and love, Ere sorrow came-or guile; When thine arms were twined about my neck, And mine eyes looked into thine, And the heart that throbbed for me alone

Was nestling close to mine I see full many a smile, Mary, On young lips beaming bright And many an eye of light and love Is flashing in my night :--But the smile is not for my poor heart, And the eye is strange to me, And a loneliness comes o'er my soul, When its memory turns to thee !

I'm thinking on the night, Mary, The night of grief and shame. When with drunken ravings on my lips, To thee I homeward came :-O, the tear was in thy earnest eye, And thy bosom wildly heaved, Yet a smile of love was on thy cheek, Though the heart was sorely grieved

But the smile soon left thy lips, Mary, And thine eye grew dim and sad; For the tempter lured my steps from thee, And the wine-cup drove me mad: From thy cheek the roses quickly fled, And thy ringing laugh was gone. Yet thy heart still fondly clung to me, And still kept trusting on.

O, my words were harsh to thee, Mary. For the wine-cup made me wild: And I chid thee when thine eyes were sad, And I cursed thee when they smiled. God knows I loved thee even then, But the fire was in my brain, And the curse of drink was in my heart, To make my love a bane.

'Twas a pleasant home of ours, Mary, In the spring-time of our life, When I looked upon thy sunny face, And proudly called thee, wife-And 'twas pleasant when our children played Before our cottage door :-But the children sleep with thee, Mary, I ne'er shall see them more Thou'rt resting in the church-yard, now,

And no stone is at thy head; But the sexton knows a drunkard's wife Sleeps in that lowly bed ;-And he says the hand of God, Mary, Will fall with crushing weight On the wretch who brought thy gentle life To its untimely fate ! But he knows not of the broken heart

I bear within my breast, Or the heavy load of vain remorse, That will not let me rest; He knows not of the sleepless nights, When, dreaming of thy love, I seem to see thine angel eyes Look coldly from above. I have raised the wine-cup in my hand,

And the wildest strains I've sung, Till with the laugh of drunken mirth The echoing air has rung ;-But a pale and sorrowing face look'd out From the glittering cup on me, And a trembling whisper I have heard, That I fancied breathed by thee!

Thou art slumbering in the peaceful grave, And thy sleep is dreamless now, But the seal of an undying grief Is on thy mourner's brow; And my heart is chill as thine, Mary, For the joys of life have fled, And I long to lay my aching breast With the cold and silent dead !

From the Youth's Monthly Visiter. THE DUTY-THE REWARD. Every day hath toil and trouble, Every heart hath care; Meekly bear thine own full measure, And thy brother's share.

Fear not, shrink not, though the burden Heavy to thee prove : Ged shall fill thy mouth with gladness, And thy heart with love.

Patiently enduring, ever Let thy spirit be Bound by links, that cannot sever, To Humanity.

Labor! wait! thy Master perish'd Count not lost thy fleeting moments. Life hath but begun.

Labor! and the seed thou sowest, Water with thy tears; God is faithful, he will give thee Answer to thy prayers

Wait in hope! Though yet no verdure Glad thy longing eyes, Thou shalt see the ripened harvest Garner'd in the skies.

Labor! wait! though midnight shadows Gather round thee here, And the storm above thee lowering, Fill thy heart with fear-

Wait in hope ! the morning dawneth. When the night is gone And a peaceful rest awaits thee When thy work is done

MORN. A PERSIAN LYRIC How boautiful is Morn! When from her downy pillows peeping At the world beneath her sleeping, Her ruddy blush reflected lingers On the tissuey veils of gold, The gargeons work of Peri's fingers, That gracefully her form enfold

From the laverock's daring sight, As merrily he wings his flight, The laureate of Morn How beautiful is Morn ! When in her garb of roscate hue, Richly gemm'd with glittering dew, She sees the field of light advances,

While laughing nymphs around her play, Welcoming with glad songs and dancer The all-resplendent orb of day. At his approach they fade from sight, Enveloped in a silvery light, The peerless robe of Morn!

THE GOOD MAN'S LOVE. What soil or elime, or barrier raised by pride Or prejudice, can bound the good man's love? For man and misery, wherever found, It freely springs. Expanding wide, it spreads E'en to infinitude ;-now greets the race That people heaven, downward to the worm Insect or shell-fish, e'en to lifeless things, With sacred flow descends. If Nature bids To kill, or eat,—the life-destroying steel He edges with companion.

REFORMATORY.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. The above is a quotation from the words of Nicu-OLAS BROWN, as true a priest as any religion can boast of, whether Catholic or Protestant, although he is known by the modest title of a distinguished minister among Friends. In order that the spirit of the remarks may be more fully known, it will be necessary to explain a little. The Genessee 'Yearly Meeting' had just come off, and it had not proved a very 'quiet' one, or one very fluttering to there are the preponderating weight. 'quiet' one, or one very flattering to those who array themselves in opposition to the movements of the abolitionists. Among other things calculated to bring up an agitation on the subject of slavery, was the appearance at the meeting of Joseph A. Duanally, of Ohio. Some—the opposers of anti-slavery—contended that Joseph had no right to a seat in the meeting, and was not a member, having been proscribed in Ohio for his anti-slavery. After much contention, during which, (as I am credibly informed, for I was not there,) Nicholas Brown was forement, and most malignant against Joseph, he was finally suffered to remain in the meeting as a member. During the whole week, Nicholas is said never to have missed an opportunity to abuse (if he was capable of doing it) Joseph and his friends. Such is the great predominance of passion in his organizaray themselves in opposition to the movements of which influence men to commit crime? The state the great predominance of passion in his organiza-tion, that I have never seen him pass through a Yearly Meeting without betraying, in the most ridic. similar circumstances, we might have done much Yearly Meeting without betraying, in the most ridiculous manner, his petulance. After the stormy Yearly Meeting, Joseph came to this city, and was present at 'Friends' meeting' on the 'first day' following. Nicholas 'came also among us.' Joseph spoke at considerable length, to evident discomfiture of Nicholas, whose face depicted his uneasiness. It was not till near the close of his sermon, that he alluded to the great system of American slavery. But the crime, the more unfortunate he is. If man's the brief though faithful testimony he bore, was crime is a misfortune, what ought to be his punish enough to raise the opposition of his 'evil genius,' (Nicholas area that Joseph took his seat, Nicholas area that a seat of the seat of th Nicholas arose, his face flushed with passion, showing the most distinct marks of downright anger, and ciety, that society may be protected from his conmade some very insolent remarks, among which I remember the following: 'Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing; there are as many at this time as at any age of the world.' 'If Satan wanted most particularly to transform himself into an angel of light, he would be very likely to the following in the serve likely to the serve li would be very likely to be found under a Quaker lar to the insane part of community, in hospitals garb. (Let friend Brown apply this to his pro-sla-rery, under a 'Quaker garb.') He finally concluded I can succeed in turning attention to the study of by saying that 'we had seen most fully demonstrated that day, that the mountain was in labor, and brought forth a mouse'!! Immediately on his taking his seat, Joseph, who is all mildness and sweetness of temper, knelt down to pray. The Friends began to arise, as neck until dead. is their usual custom, when the words that head this article were spoken in an authoritative tone, by Nicholas Brown: PSIT STILL, FRIENDS, HE'S NOT A MEMBER OF SOCIETY.' Let not the 'Quakers' boast of having no priests as ishment, and favorable to the formation of a Socilong as such men are tolerated in their Society. ety for its abrogation, was held at the Board of What priest, what 'hireling priest,' which Nicholas Brown so stoutly denounces, would dare command an audience to 'sit still,' when an individual attempts Let not the 'Quakers' boast of having no priests as Brown so stoutly denounces, would dare command an audience to 'sit still,' when an individual attempts Professor Henry S. Patterson addressed the meeting at some length. He considered it advisable to organize a Society at present, with a view to concentrate and give efficient direction to the efforts of the cause. Similar Society, he said, exist in Boston and New-York, as well as in London and Dublin, and experience has shown

that Nicholas left be remembered, as a testimony of the desperation of the apologists for the 'peculiar institution,' and the folly of sectarism. E. W. CAPRON.

whom were not 'Friends,' and entirely unacquainted

with the circumstances. Long will the 'testimony'

no anger-no irritating language, but calmly kneel-

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR.

Rochester, N. Y., June 30, 1845.

DEAR SIE:-The following article was written some month or two since, for the American Traveller, but as its editors have omitted to publish it, offer it for the columns of the Liberator. The manner in which the Traveller spoke of the Hangman led me to believe it possessed a spirit liberal enough to publish an article opposed to its sentiments. The article may not be word for word, in all respects, the same, as I re-write it from heads, but cannot vary much, while the spirit is unchanged.

To the Editors of the Traveller:

I observed in your paper, a few days since, a short notice of the Hangman-a paper devoted to the abolition of Capital Punishment-a copy of which I have never seen. Though you did not endorse its sentiments, you seemed rather to approve its liberality in allowing articles of a fair character, whether in favor or opposed to its sentiments, to appear in its columns Presuming you would not refuse to do yourself, what you consider right and proper for others, I offer you my thoughts on this subject. I will simply say that I deter from crime; but in the same proportion as am opposed to this kind of punishment. I am opposed to it, because I think it is not in harmony with the laws of God; and I allude particularly to laws the laws of God; and I allude particularly to laws that govern man's physical and mental constitution. It is now well known and generally understood, that which is at once lost by the destruction of his life, mind is manifested through organized physical matter, Resolved, That, entertaining these views, we be and that matter is the brain. Hence there is a philosophy of mind as well as that of the body; nor can one be well understood without a knowledge of the other. Every thing in nature is governed by fixed and immutable laws, which display the wisdom and and immutable laws, which display the wisdom and the goodness of the Deity in every department of nature. Under like circumstances, we have like results, and thus we are enabled to calculate beforehand upon all those things that would redound either to our happiness or injury, and govern ourselves accordingly. Whatever is true of matter, is equally so of mind. It is governed by fixed and definite laws. In my humble opinion, mind is not a certain isolated, imma terial something, capable of operating in this or that direction, of being efficient or otherwise. Every mind is of a definite character, and influenced in its mind is of a definite character, and influenced in its operations by surrounding circumstances. Whatever conclusion may be adopted, that conclusion is inevitable. For man has not made the motives which exist in society which have influenced him, nor is he the author of his own nimd. A man cannot determine whether he will be born in this country or thatwhether in a Christian or heathen land—whether from vicious or moral parents; nor whether his mind will be a capacious one or not. If this be true, what is man but a creature of circumstances? and if so, what claims should be have on our beaevolence in his erring and wayward course of life. Can a man his erring and wayward course of life. Can a man have a definite the man and the man and the catholic Church (Rev. Dr. Caskery,) had been in attendance on him since his confinement, and at an early hour was with him this morning. He was

in the belief of the Trinity, or vice versa? Nor can he hate an object for which he has the greatest affection, without any change of circumstances! Mar cannot change his mind, any more than the leoparcan his spots. When tertain motives influence cer

relative to the operations of mind, I will proceed to inquire, who is the author of the metive

From the Pennsylvania Freeman CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

A meeting of citizens opposed to Capital Punishment, and favorable to the formation of a Soci-

Secretary.
Professor Henry S. Patterson addressed the

in our land; and all this display of bigotry, intolerance and passion, because Joseph A. Dugdale spoke
and will speak in behalf of the oppressed. Let it be
held up as a warning against an ordained or 'recommended' priesthood everywhere, hireling or no
hireling. They are always, in every society, an arrogant, privileged order, set above humanity, and, as
an order, will in some manner prey upon it. They
are never to be trusted. Occasionally some of them
in every society will rise up as men, and throw off
the priest, but they then have no more fellowship
with the order. Nicholas's language betrays the
spirit of sect every where. Let none urge men to

He concluded by offering a series of resolution spirit of sect every where. Let none urge men to join with any of them, in the vain hope of parifying them. It is not in the nature of a sect to be pure. It is not in the nature of a sect to be pure. What an example was here set—what a rebuke, a keen rebuke, administered by Joseph! No reviling—

Resolved, That we adopt as our pe matter, the doctrine of the preamble to the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, of April 22d, 1794. ing in prayer! Which of these acted most in accordance with what Jesus is said to have taught, all who know and hear of the transaction can easily judge.

Nothing has accordance with what Jesus is said to have taught, all who know and hear of the transaction can easily judge.

Nothing has accordance with what Jesus is said to have taught, all who know and hear of the transaction can easily judge.

Nothing has accordance with what Jesus is said to have taught, all who know and hear of the transaction can easily judge.

Nothing has ever taken place to open the eyes of A constitution of a Society opposed to capital the opposers of anti-slavery in the Society of Friends, more than this. They were, many of them, ashamed of their greatest champion. His assertion that Joseph was not a member, is a falchood, which ought the comparison of their greatest champion. seph was not a member, is a falehood, which ought organization: to have been corrected before the audience, many of

Art. 1st. The name of this Association shall be, 'The Philadelphia Society for promoting the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

Art. 2d. The object of this Society shall be to on of capital punishment in the procure the abolition ommonwealth and Union opinion upon the subject throughout the world We shall seek to accomplish this object by lectures, publications, conventions, debates, correspon-dence, petitions to legislative bodies, and by all the

means proper for influencing public opinion.

Art. 7th. Any person favorable to the general object of this Society may become a member by the payment of an annual due of one dollar.

From the New-Bedford Path-Finder.

MEETING FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL Punishment. A meeting on the subject of Capital Punishment was held at the Town Hall on Wednes day evening, 25th inst. The meeting was address-ed at its opening by Charles Spear, known far and wide as one of the most zealous advocates of this humane object, who, in a few concise remarks from humane object, who, in a few concise remarks from his own experience, brought the subject before the meeting. The following resolutions were ably sus-tained by Messrs. Fletcher, Ray, Allen, Morton, &c., and unanimously adopted by the meeting. We should do injustice to Mr. Fletcher, did we not express our great satisfaction at his earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of this philanthropic movement, and for his support of the following

Resolved, That Capital Punishment should be abolished, in the first place, as a moral and religious duty.

Resolved, That severity of punishment does not

be reform, and not revenge; therefore it is the duty of society to aim at the reformation of its offender Resolved, That, entertaining these views, we be lieve it to be our duty to ask for the commutation of the punishment of Orrin D'Wolf, of Worcester, now under sentence of death.

The following

The following resolution was urania adopted by the meeting at its clo

efforts.

JOHN BAILEY, Chairman.

DANIEL RICKETSON, Secretary.

Correspondence of the Atlas. THE EXECUTION OF M'OURRY.

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1845.

a little before twelve o'clock, he was taken forth to be put to death.

The scene at this momont, was a mournful exhibition of the depravity of the human heart. Every eminence which commanded a view of the gallows, was crowded with men, women and children. Every window, from which the spectacle of a human heing suffering the pangs of death could be seen, was filled with eager and anxious faces. Men led their sons up, almost to the foot of the gallows. Women, with children in their arms, and with daugters at their side, pressed foremost in the eager throng. The young girl, 'who would have screamed to see a spider crawl, was there to see a human being die.' Vice stalked in its gaudy and vulgar attre; and side by side, when with it, those who were taught the lessons of virtue, and hoped they practised them.

And in the midst of the crowd, whilst they were anxiously waiting for the death scene, and even

he would kill him, and went to sleep. About five o'clock the next morning, 13th of January, got up o'clock the next morning, 13th of January, got up and went into the cellar, where he got the axe, and returned with it, and immediately committed the deed. Roux lay on his left side, and he struck him two blows with the back of the axe. At the first blow, the poor fellow opened his eyes, but did not speak. McCurry then left the room, locking the door after him. About noon, he returned, rifled Roux's pockets of what money they contained, and of a gold watch. In the evening he took the cars for New-York, and on his arrival there immediately took passage for Europe, in a vessel that was about to start. He offered the watch for sale before his arrested, put in prison, in New-York, and there attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. In this he did not succeed, though the wound he insisted on his throat for salogy while heaffled all medto start. He offered in water for saie nector insarrest, and this fact led to his detection. He was arrested, put in prison, in New-York, and there attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. In this he did not succeed, though the wound he inflicted on his throat for a long while baffled all medical skill. He was brought on to this city, tried, convicted, sentenced to be hung, and to-day the dread sentence of the law was carried into effect.

Several of the leading London journals take ground against Capital Punishment. One of them offers this argument: 'We stand out among sooffers this argument: 'We stand out among socalled enlightened nations, in most unenviable relief, as the hanging nation; and it is a fact, that we
have more criminals for our population than any
people among whom the records of crime are kept.
With those who think it no six to hang, but a right
and necessary, though painful duty, this fact ough
to weigh heavily. It is evident they don't gain their
ends by it; they don't deter from crime in proportion to the number of their executions, but, on the
contrary, are dared with at least one, often two of
three fresh murders, to say nothing of thesh and
minor offences, for every time that they erect a gallows. Will experience, which guides us in every
thing else, carry no lessons to us in matters of life
and death—in laws which, for better or for worse,
have their effect on every member of society? 'do not believe it. War, which some people are
just now talking of, is had enough; but it is not all
bad, for noble virtues and heroic conduct, which we
could wish to see otherwise displayed, are from
time to time manifested in it. But in hanging there
is no one even insignificant feature which for a moment withdraws the view from its mean, cruel,
coarse, vindictive character. Are we werong, then, called enlightened nations, in most unenviable re-lief, as the hanging nation; and it is a fact, that we coarse, vindictive character. Are we wrong, then, in hoping and anticipating, as we certainly much

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.-A new State Society has just been organized in Philadel-phia, for the State of Pennsylvania, of which Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, is President. Many men of high standing and influence are members of this Society, and we doubt not the organization will be a means of much good.—We hope these organizations, which commenced in New-York, and were seconded in Massachusetts will extend into every State, and expel the bloody statute from our land. The recent execution of, a

in private and unseen. So says one of our exchanges, and well—we have forgotten which.—Philadelphia paper.

Women who will attend such exhibitions of cruelty and blood, are fit immates of—I will not say what. Blessed are the merciful, but, O woman, woman! Bales of cotton used in do.

Mansfield, Copp. beat.

From the Paris Constitutional RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY,

Whilst Puseyism and the debate on Maynooth agitate England, an analogous movement is manifested in all Germany. A priest discontented and uneasy, M. Ronge, is trying to walk in the footsteps of Luther and Calvin. Above all, he wages war with the Latin language, and, like Abbe Chatel, he wants mass to be said in the language of the country; but M. Ronge goes much further, and wants to extend this reform to other things besides Latin. First of all, he demands the complete abolition of confession; next, the marriage of priests, and the unopposed marriage of individuals of different religious views; and, finally, the complete independence, with respect to the Court of Rome, of the German Catholics. M. Ronge has explained his principles, defended them, and showed what he hoped for, in various discourses pronounced at Breslaw and other towns of Germany. A zeries of pamphlets have been published in support of these first declarations, and, at the present time, all the Confederation is engaged in the quarrel. Several celebrated professors have taken part with M. Ronge, who has proclaimed himself provisionally chief of the German Catholic Church. Professor Hinrickh, of Halle, amongst others, has published a manifesto, which has produced the most lively sensation throughout Germany. At Friburg, in the Whilst Puseyism and the debate on Maynooth

shortly afterwards joined by another clergyman, and they continued in prayer with him, administering to him the rites and consolations of their religion; and a little before twelve o'clock, he was taken forth to be put to death.

The scene at this moment, was a mournful exhibition of the depravity of the human heart. Every eminence which commanded a view of the gallows, was crowded with men, women and children. Every window, from which the spectacle of a human to his own resources. As in the time of Luther, the

And in the midst of the crowd, whilst they were anxiously waiting for the death scene, and even whilst the poor man lung between beaven and earth, and his soul was struggling in the pangs of mortality, rude jests were passed around; horrid onths were uttered, and contentions and quarrels, and even fights, were going on. I hear this from one whose official relations made it his duty to be present, for I have not the manhood that can look upon such spectacles. And this scene the law requires to be enacted, that the moral effect of an execution may not be lost! Twenty thousand people must be gathered—as were gathered to-day—at the hanging of a poor criminal, that the dreadful fate of the murderer may produce its proper and salutary influence on the depraved and wicked! What shortsighted policy! The spectators of to-day were drawn to the scene by that depraved curiosity which belongs to the human mind, and which increases by what it feeds on. No one went there and returned a better or a wiser man. doctrine in the bud. The King of Hanover proseby what it feeds on. No one went there and returned a better or a wiser man.

The murder of which this man was convicted,
was an extraordinary one. He has left behind him
a 'Confession,' in which he gives a sketch of his
life down to the murder, when his career was stopped. It appears from this, that he was born in Ireland, county Leitrim, in March, 1819 or '20, so that
he is not now twenty-seven years of age. His father was an Episcopalian, and his mother a Catholic, but he never received any religious instruction during his youth. To this last fact may be traced, perhaps, the awful death that overtook him. He came
to this city in December last, and put up at Nolan's
tavern, in South Charles street, where the murder
was committed. Here he remained till the 12th of
January, when his victim, Paul Roux, arrived in
the cars from Norfolk, and was put to sleep in the
same room with him. They retired to bed about
midnight, and whilst they were undressing, McCurry says that the thought come to his mind to kill
him. Why, he cannot, even now, say, for he was
satisfied that Roux, from his general appearance,
had little or no money. The thought had so completely got the mastery of him that he determined
he would kill him, and went to sleep. About five
o'clock the next morning, 13th of January, got up

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle makes the following amusing summary of the means which the North furnishes to the South:—

sow with their seed, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, whitewash with their lime, paint with their paint, march by their tunes, read by their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their segars—and last and best of all these blessings, we marry thhir pretty gerls, who make the best of wives?

A CASE OF REAL DISTRESS .- A most worthy It is a case which appeals to the sympathies of every friend of humanity; and it is to the benevolent citifriend of humanty; and it is to the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia that an appeal is thus made to assist in freeing this unhappy, but excellent creature from a fate to her so horrible—perpetual slavery. It would be as well to add that immediate aid will alone be available. Any donations to be appropriated to her liberation from bondage will be gratefully received, and can be left with either

DR. CASPAR WISTAR.

DR. CASPAR WISTAR,
181 Arch street,
or JOSEPH MERREFIELD,
116 Arch street, or 13 North 2d street.
Pennsylvania Gazette.

We hope these organizations, which commenced in New-York, and were seconded in Massachusetts, will extend into every State, and expel the bloody statute from our land. The recent execution of, at least, two innocent men in our country, should excite a new zeal in this truly christian movement.—

Boston Christian Freeman.

Capital Punishment.—On yesterday a week, there was another meeting of opposers of capital punishment, at Philadelphia, to perfect the organization of the society. Messrs. E. A. Penniman and Charles Nailor addressed the meeting. The people are beginning to discuss this subject in real carnest, in the different cities, and if they discuss it properly, the present law, which is nothing but a relic of barbarism, will become more unpopular every day. Every discussion makes proselytes by numbers. Even now in some places, those having authority are ashamed to execute a crimins! in public, but do it as the criminal did when he killed his brother—in private and unseen. So says one of our exchanges, and well—we have forgotten which.—Philadelphia paper.

We hope these conded in Massachusetts, will be Monster Gun.—A trial of the monster gun, which has been manufactured in this town for the American steam-frigate Princetog, of which we gun, which has been manufactured in this town for the American steam-frigate Princetog, of which we gun, which has been manufactured in this town for the American steam-frigate Princetog, of which we have forment.—Bond of whether a tries of the American steam-frigate Princetog, of which we have forment.—Bond of whether a tries of the American steam-frigate Princetog, of which we have a former numbers whether the American steam-frigate Princetog, of which we have forment we we have formen movement.—Bond of the Monster Gun.—A trial of the American

Lowell Statistics-January 1, 1845 The editor of the Boston 'Hangman' says, 'executions are now private in Maryland.' Very—only about seven thousand persons witnessed the execution of Adam Horn! I am told that more than Looms Looms Looms 1, 1845.

Lowell Statistics—January 1, 1845.

Capital stock

**Number of Mills, exclusive of the print works, &c. 33

Spindles

Looms

Looms 1.175

Mansfield, Conn., has the honor of manufacturing Mansheld, Conn., has the honor of manufacturimore silk than any other town in this country.

1793, 265 lbs. were raised, and in 1830, 3,200 lbs most of which was manufactured by hand. Since less has been grown, but the manufacture of foreisilk is carried on to a considerable extent in factori. There are 8 factories—most for sewing and tw—the others for cords tassels, &c. 120 persoms employed, and 12,000 lbs. of raw silk used in all.

The French Army.—In looking over a file of European papers, we find that the average strength of the French army for the current year is estimated at 310,000 men, of which \$1,650 were mounted troops.

Of this immense force, 60,000 men and 13,996 horses are on service in Algeria, and the remainder on duty at home. The expense of this force to the Government amounts to the enormous sum of 319,783,283f, or nearly \$64,000,000 per mnum.

Among the letter-writers from Washington ranking the highest for fine talents, liberal spirit, and a gen tlemanly bearing, we unhesitatingly place the corres pondent of the 'New-York Journal of Commerce. Is praise is worth something, because he dis-tates justly, speaks freely, and, though he some ondemas, he never abuses.—Washington Unio

The cap-sione has been placed upon the spire Trinity Church, at the head of Wall-street, Ne York, 280 feet high, 60 feet higher than the Bunk fell Manager and the Bunk fell M

THE COVENANTER

The COVENANTER.

It is proposed to publish a Monthly Periodical, at pages octavo, with the above title, in City of Philadelphia, the first number to be issued on the first of August, 1845.

The general object of this Magazine shall be to describe the describe of the testimony of the less formed Presbyterian Church. Its pages shall be devoted chiefly to the following points:

1. The mediatorial authority of Christ over all the mations of the earth, and the immoral character of the Constitution of the United States.

2. The evils and danger of Popery, in its religion 2. The evils and danger of Popery, in its religion and political aspects.

3. The divine right of Presbyterian Church Devernment, in all its parts.

4. The sin and danger of Slavery, and the desirable of immediate emancipation.

5. The duty of total abstinence from intoricing departs as heverage, and the immorality of the property o

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in this article.

6. The immoral tendency of the study of pages and universities, and to necessity of a reformation in the course of line.

tudies.
7. The imperative duty of Christians to suped Domestic and Foreign Missions.
The following individuals, among others, has agreed to contribute to its pages, and their names when a sufficient guarantee to the members of the Church that the publication will be a sufficient with the supplication will be a sufficient guarantee to the members of the Church be a sufficient guarantee to the members of the Church and others, that the publication will be worthy of the support: Rev. Robert Wallace, Rev. James Misgau, Rev. James R. Willson, D. D., Rev. William I. Sloman, Rev. Samuel M. Willson, Rev. William I. Roberts, Rev. J. B. Johnson, Rev. James M. Wilson, Rev. Andrew Stevenson, Rev. James Wallace, Rev. Hugh Stevenson, Rev. J. J. McClarkan, Rev. James Beattie.

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